

# The Hong Kong Telegraph.

## MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

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### BIRTH.

20th December, Shamsee, Canton, the wife of Dr. E. C. D'VENDPORT, a daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

On November 8, at San Francisco, Cal., JAMES D. SULLIVAN, formerly of Shanghai, to JOSEPHINE GENEVA HAYES, of San Francisco, Cal.

On December 10, at Shanghai, LEOPOLD CHARLES FELLOWS, of the London Mission, Huangpu, son of the late Daniel Tomkins of Great Yarmouth, to MARY KATEY, daughter of the late John Stratford, of Wormley, Herts, England.

### DEATHS.

On December 11, at Kashin, MARY GRIER BLAIN, eldest daughter of Rev. and Mrs. J. Mercer Blain, age six years.

On December 15, WILLIAM CHARLES FURSMAN, at Shanghai.

### The Hongkong Telegraph

### MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

- ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1906.

### DEPARTURE OF SIR MATTHEW NATHAN.

(15th December)

To-day signalled the departure from Hongkong upon a voyage of recuperation, of our universally popular Governor. His Excellency Sir Matthew Nathan, who proceeded by the mail-steamer *Devonshire*, south to Singapore, and thence to Java, where, doubtless, a sojourn in the garden-like heights above Batavia, will serve to restore him to that normal condition of robust health and activity which was so severely endangered by his deplorable accident upon the Polo-ground on the 5th of November.

last; an accident which, we were, came nearer to losing this Colony the services of a most able administrator, and our Colonists a sympathetic and beloved chief and friend, than has been officially admitted. Since Sir Matthew Nathan came among us a little over two years ago, he has made the influence of his personality among us, from highest to lowest, felt in a way that none of his predecessors has ever done. In a word, he and his sympathetic administration have so moulded and fitted themselves to the wants of Hongkong, executive and social, that Sir Matthew has become part of the Colony and the Colony part of the Governor, one and indivisible. As a keen and able soldier, as an English gentleman of the best type, as an administrator of splendid statesmanship, qualities, which should serve to lift him into the highest rank, and as a man whose right hand, where philanthropy and charity are concerned, does not know what its left fellow is doing, the enforced absence of Sir Matthew Nathan from our midst, if only temporarily, will, nevertheless, be most keenly felt by all classes of society, and in wishing his Excellency "God speed" and a safe return among us in full possession of his bodily strength and mental vigour, we feel that we but feebly express the sentiments of each man, woman and child of the community. To-day, at 2.30 p.m. the Hon. Mr. F. H. May, C.M.O., Colonial Secretary, was sworn in as Officer Administering the Government of the Colony during the absence of H. E. Sir Matthew Nathan. Of Mr. May, who is so well-known to Hongkong, nothing is needed to be said, though it may be recalled that he has held a similar position, viz., during the interregnum which preceded the departure of Sir Henry Blake, and the arrival of Sir Matthew Nathan. During that period Mr. May carried out the duties of Officer Administering the Government with most conspicuous ability, and he may well be depended upon, from his long and varied experience of Colonial administration, to direct the affairs of the Colony during the regretted absence of Hongkong's Governor.

### CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY.

Reference to our Canton notes in another column will convince readers of the determination, which has seized one section of the Chinese at Canton, to nullify the recently concluded agreement for the construction of the Chinese section of the Canton-Kowloon Railway. The suggestion emanated from the Cantonese in Shanghai that the agreement was far too advantageous to the Britishers to allow of the Chinese consenting to its terms without protest. It was accordingly proposed that a joint memorial should be presented to the Waiwupu by the Chinese in Canton and those of their compatriots in Shanghai. This protest, according to our Canton correspondent, was made by telegram on the 13th inst., and it remains to be seen what action will be taken thereon by the Chinese Government. Meanwhile it should be interesting to observe that the news of the conclusion of the agreement was received with satisfaction in England. The *L. & C. Express* of 16th ult. comments editorially thus:—"Much satisfaction is felt in London at the successful termination of the negotiations concerning the Canton-Kowloon Railway. The conclusion of this long-debated matter is considered a promising sign for the arrangement of other railway negotiations pending in China. As many of our readers well know, this railway is intended to run from the Kowloon territory of the Hongkong Government, which is situated on the mainland of China, to the great city of Canton. The distance traversed by the line will be about 102 miles, and it passes through a fertile and thickly populated country. It will form the most direct communication between the great port of Hongkong and the flourishing city of Canton. As is well known, the Hongkong Government has for some time past been desirous of furthering the construction of the line. So strongly did it feel on this point that it has, on its own account, started the construction of the portion of the line in British territory, and it will be responsible for the construction of the same. The building of the part in Chinese territory has until now been delayed, owing to the obstructive policy of the Chinese officials, but at last they seem to have given way under the pressure of an enlightened Viceroy, and only the signature of the Chinese Emperor to the edict is awaited, which is largely a matter of form. The ratification of the agreement will involve the issue of a sterling loan for about £1,500,000 on this side, which, in view of the success of other Chinese loans, should be readily responded to by our market when monetary conditions are more favourable."

### INDIAN LAWLESSNESS.

(17th December)

We revert again, in view of the fresh case reported in our issue of Saturday night of highway robbery by Indians at Kowloon, to our oft-repeated demand that something be done, and done immediately, to put an end to the continual menace which exists to life and property in and around Kowloon, by reason of the presence in the neighbourhood of a large number of parasitical Indian vagabonds who have found their way across to the suburbs to prey upon peaceful citizens and Chinese women on the mainland. These vagabonds are for the most part Sikhs, and turbulent lawless pariahs at that, better and quicker at using a knife than a pick and shovel. Their arrival here seems to date from the commencement of the emigration movement from India towards Vancouver, the

first arrivals in Canada many were promptly sent back by the authorities at Vancouver to be dumped "on the beach" here, where their numbers have been constantly swelled by further batches from India, who, learning of the rejection of their fellows, have decided not to proceed further, and have become, in their turn, fixtures in Hongkong. We believe that most of these men are better than Chinaman coolies for the particular class of work upon which they are engaged, but the value of their labour during the day in no wise compensates for their depredations at night, and while our police may be depended upon to look after their control during the daylight, at night they cannot be expected to do the impossible, since the Indians' camp is scattered all over the foot-hills of Kowloon, in the thick brush, and it would take the combined efforts of all the Kowloon constabulary to patrol them. The case of highway robbery reported on Saturday makes us believe, the seventh or eighth brought to the notice of the Police, and doubtless other cases have occurred which have not been reported at all; while the circumstances of the shocking outrage and murder committed upon the persons of the 3 unfortunate Chinese youths recently in the hills at the back of Hung Hom, point most conclusively to anyone acquainted with the extraordinary basitility of Indians of this type, to the fact that this frightful crime was the work of some of these malefactors, and their work only. It must be borne in mind that, of the inhabitants of Kowloon, the males are absent during the day, and many during a part of the night also, in pursuit of their affairs upon this side of the harbour, thus leaving at all times a number of unprotected women and children at home. With these Indians, stituted by poverty and discomfort for any misdemeanour, what safeguard is there, even during the daylight, for these helpless ones, in their more outlying homes, against any concerted attack of assault or robbery, if not worse, by these vagabonds? In none of the cases of robbery with violence, which have been brought to the notice of the police, has it been possible for the victims to identify their assailants, since to the average Chinaman each Indian footpad looks like the next. We have, it is true, a law which enables the authorities to deport alien undesirables, but the difficulty and onus of proving, hitherto, any individual or collective case of guilt in the crimes which have been received up to date, renders its application impossible. The only thing which remains to be done, seeing that it is apparently impossible to find and punish the authors of those outrages which have already taken place, is to take strong precautionary measures to effectively prevent their recurrence. Since the fact that a free uncontrolled life seems only to bring out and intensify the lower instincts of these Indian vagrants, let the police, we suggest, try the reverse system upon them, and shut them up in compound during the night, under such efficient guard that they cannot move out to do murder or mischief of any kind. It should not be a hard task to find in the localities where these men work a site where a cantonment of matchsides could be erected within fences, ingress and egress from which should be capable of being regulated all hours of the day and night by armed sentries specially detailed for this duty. In Cochin-China the French have an excellent way of dealing with coolie-suspects. They are forced to carry small oil lamps when out at night, and woe betide any man found out of doors without one. The law has a short and sharp way of treating him. In dealing with vagabonds and reasonably suspected murderers and thieves, no law can be considered too sumptuary or "blue;" and the state of terrorism now existing upon the Kowloon side will warrant, in our opinion, our Police resorting to any severity that will serve to put an end to these repeated outrages. We understand that they have already received instructions to use their revolvers in case of necessity, but where we ask, does protection for the policeman himself come in when dealing with a mob of ten or more of these fierce and lawless Sikhs? If we cannot find good and sufficient reason to deport them en masse, then, we most emphatically say, shut them up under surveillance so close and severe that a repetition of their outrageous crimes will cease to be possible.

### THE OUTBREAK AT THE DAIRY FARM.

(18th December)

From the statements delivered at the special meeting of the Sanitary Board on Saturday afternoon regarding the outbreak of rinderpest among the cattle at the Dairy Farm, it does not seem that the authorities are agreed as to the cause of the disease. Prompt steps have been taken to prevent the spread of the disease among the healthy cows in the Colony but the average reader will be inclined to ask how the disease entered the Dairy Farm. If the outbreak had occurred at a Chinese dairy one could have understood that there might have been some laxity in the disposal of the cattle and in their treatment, but at the Dairy Farm, where the utmost care and attention are given to the stalling and feeding of the animals, the outbreak is inexplicable. The shareholders of the Dairy Farm are certainly entitled to the sympathy of the community in the vicissitudes which the concern has experienced in the past, and the trial through which the Farm is now passing. It is true that the Government will compensate the company to some extent for resorting to the drastic but necessary measure of slaughtering the infected animals, but it is unlikely that such payment will

cover the actual loss sustained by the Farm, the expense which will be incurred in replacing the cows, the loss of trade by the withdrawal of the diseased animals from the service of the dairy, and the general disturbance in the business of the Farm are taken into consideration. The concern, admirably managed and watched over with the utmost solicitude by the directors, has been none too fortunate during its period of existence but still it has succeeded, in spite of many difficulties in proving its value to the public and may, at the present time, be considered in the nature of a local institution. The majority of people prefer to obtain their milk supplies from an accredited and well-managed dairy than to patronise native dairies, whose output may be all that can be desired yet whose methods are not always up-to-date or absolutely satisfactory to the fastidious taste. Yet for all the care devoted to the well-being of the animals at the Dairy Farm they are the first to suffer from the insidious disease of rinderpest while the native beasts seem to be immune. Mr. Gibson, the Colonial Veterinary surgeon, remarked at the meeting referred to, that it was a peculiar fact that a Chinese dairy right in the centre of the Dairy Farm, probably had been free from the disease for twenty-five years. He went on to say that he had tried to find out the reason, but had to be satisfied with what the Chinese dairyman told him—“Bring my very good joss, I make chin chin.” In that happy state of mind the Chinese owner will rest content with the existing condition of things, inclined more than ever to appreciate the omnipotence of his gods. The result of the outbreak which has not been overcome, is that the stable boys are locked up with the cow and the infected area is in a state of siege. Even the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon himself has to be especially careful to limit his peregrinations to the vicinity of the Dairy Farm, for it is quite possible that the germs of the disease might be unconsciously communicated by him to other dairies in the Colony. For instance, at Kennedy's Stables, there is a very large number of milk-cows which are as yet unfenced and will probably remain healthy unless some unforeseen accident occurs whereby contagion is spread. It would be in the highest degree regrettable if through carelessness or preventable causes the rinderpest was allowed to attack the dairy section of the Causeway Bay institution, and no doubt effective steps will be taken to guard against such a misfortune. The disease, it may be explained, is a sort of dentistry to which cattle are particularly liable. They waste away to a shadow, and the dangerous characteristic of the disease is that it is extremely infectious. The necessity for eradicating the rinderpest by radical measures, such as the destruction of the infected animals and the demolition of the sheds in which they were stalled, is therefore obvious, and the action of the authorities in dealing with the matter as a question of urgent importance is highly commendable. Of course the Dairy Farm will resume its old position when the disease has been stamped out, but meanwhile it is unlikely that the smuggler will be taken back to Manila for punishment. We believe that the discoverer of the smuggled money is entitled to a reward of one-third of the money; in that case his vigilance would certainly be amply rewarded. Assuming that the two sums of 40,000 pesos which ran the gauntlet safely belonged to the same syndicate, and that the profit was about \$12,000 it will be seen that the loss of 20,000 pesos will not prove such a serious strain on the resources of the smugglers as might at first sight seem probable. It all goes to show, however, that governments with a fixed currency whose intrinsic value is liable to exceed its face purchasing power cannot be too careful to remove the risk of temptation by reducing the exchange silver value of the coins minted by them.

### KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY AGREEMENT.

(19th December)

From the statement contributed by our correspondent at Canton yesterday, together with reports which have appeared lately in the vernacular papers of North China, there cannot be the slightest doubt that a strong effort is being made by the younger generation of Chinese agitators to formulate a general protest against the ratification of the Agreement framed in connection with the construction of the Kowloon-Canton railway. We read that almost all the schools and colleges in Canton were represented at a meeting held the other day, the special object of which was to petition the Imperial Government to withhold its assent to the Agreement in question; and it would seem that the meeting was practically unanimous in supporting the proposal to enlist the sympathy of the Peking officials in protesting against the conclusion of the Agreement. Such a movement is quite in line with the policy pursued during the past few years by those who object to the control of Chinese undertakings by European Powers. The students are not alone in their effort to induce the Chinese Government to delay the venture; and the latest effort to thwart the promoters is found in the issue of a pamphlet called *The Godown*. It is written by the Editor of the erstwhile *Cosmopolitan* magazine and is described as "a journal of finance and non-finance," whose avowed object is to crush the new wharf and godown scheme. The *Godown* is to be issued grammatically, which is to say that it will appear at those critical periods when the new concerns seem vulnerable to Saracen raids. What will charm the reader whether in favour of the new company or otherwise is the candour and straightforward slashing style of the writer, who makes no bones about his convictions. He is perfectly certain that those who embark their money in the proposed godowns will lose every cent, and he ridicules the idea that dividends will be forthcoming. Of course, he is quite entitled to hold his own opinions on the subject, and to state sarcastically that he will devote his massive brain to "the task of slaying one of the most hideous monsters that ever appeared on the shores of the Whangpoo." But unfortunately for the writer, "monster" is very much alive and possesses as much power of resistance as the proverbial sea-serpent. Mr. J. R. Twentyman, the ex-managing director of the Dock Company, is to some extent held responsible for the suggestion now adopted, but conditions have materially altered since the autocrat of Shanghai played ducks and drakes with the affairs of the Company. If it were true that Mr. Twentyman originated the scheme, then it is also true that the interests which were then at stake were in no respect identical to those affecting the shareholders of the reconstructed company. As a matter of fact it was distinctly stated at the meeting of shareholders which was held to discuss the question of selling the Old Dock to the proposed wharf and godown company, that the scheme was initiated by Mr. A. M. Marshall of the P. & C. Company. Several of the helots which appeared in the Shanghai papers on the subject of the proposed

partly fully recognise that should the proposed loan from the British Government be accepted the latter would be master of the situation over a considerable portion of the line, and the fact that the repayment of this loan is made to extend over a period of fifty years would preclude them from exercising those powers which they seek to obtain in connection with all national or provincial enterprises. From the British point of view, it is unfortunate that at this stage the construction of the Chinese section of the Kowloon-Canton railway should be further delayed. The project has hung fire too long already, and it is only by the energy of Sir Matthew Nathan that a definite start has been made on the British section. Should there be a combination and influential protest submitted to the Waiwupu or the Shanghai against the proposed Agreement, the terms of which we published some time ago, there is every reason to fear that the Chinese would succeed in continuing their policy of quaternary inactivity. It is essential to the interest of Hongkong that the line should be completed, if only that the machinations to constitute Whampoa the port of South China should be frustrated. While it is true that Vice-Admiral Chow Fu has definitely expressed himself in favour of advancing the interests of his countrymen in every way, His Excellency has also declared his readiness to co-operate with the British Government in all matters calculated to benefit the provinces over which he rules. That would imply that he is not a rabid or bigoted supporter of those who are now proclaiming their objections to the proposed agreement. At the same time, the Vice-Admiral does not exercise that power which was wielded in the past by the head of the provincial government. He is largely in the hands of the merchants and guilds, and although this movement has been engineered by the students of Canton there is reason to believe that it has the tacit approval of those capable of making their influence felt in the counsels of the Government officials at Peking. The question is still in its chrysalis form, but it is another development of the late Vice-Admiral's motto of "China for the Chinese," and as it is very intimately concerned with the future of Hongkong it cannot be too closely scrutinised. For our part we believe that it would prove to the advantage of both parties that the Kowloon-Canton railway should be completed and operated, for a time, at least, under joint control. With regard to the loan, the question of the term within which repayment should be made could be mutually arranged without much difficulty.

**SHANGHAI GODOWN.**  
The battle of the godowns at Shanghai continues to be waged with unabated vigour by the meagre minority who opposed the adoption of the scheme to sell the Old Dock property to a company formed mainly of the shareholders of the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Company—whose object is to convert the land into wharves and godowns. The minority constituted but a tenth part of the shares represented at the meeting of the Dock Company, but by its strenuous denunciation of the scheme it led many to believe that the project was doomed to failure. The result of the voting came as a pleasant surprise to those supporting the idea of handing over the unused Old Dock property to another company, for it indicated that the general opinion of the shareholders favoured the scheme submitted by leaders of the movement. There is no doubt that the conversion of the property will eventually become an accomplished fact, but that does not prevent the objectors from continuing their campaign against the venture; and the latest effort to thwart the promoters is found in the issue of a pamphlet called *The Godown*. It is written by the Editor of the erstwhile *Cosmopolitan* magazine and is described as "a journal of finance and non-finance," whose avowed object is to crush the new wharf and godown scheme. The *Godown* is to be issued grammatically, which is to say that it will appear at those critical periods when the new concerns seem vulnerable to Saracen raids. What will charm the reader whether in favour of the new company or otherwise is the candour and straightforward slashing style of the writer, who makes no bones about his convictions. He is perfectly certain that those who embark their money in the proposed godowns will lose every cent, and he ridicules the idea that dividends will be forthcoming. Of course, he is quite entitled to hold his own opinions on the subject, and to state sarcastically that he will devote his massive brain to "the task of slaying one of the most hideous monsters that ever appeared on the shores of the Whangpoo." But unfortunately for the writer, "monster" is very much alive and possesses as much power of resistance as the proverbial sea-serpent. Mr. J. R. Twentyman, the ex-managing director of the Dock Company, is to some extent held responsible for the suggestion now adopted, but conditions have materially altered since the autocrat of Shanghai played ducks and drakes with the affairs of the Company. If it were true that Mr. Twentyman originated the scheme, then it is also true that the interests which were then at stake were in no respect identical to those affecting the shareholders of the reconstructed company. As a matter of fact it was distinctly stated at the meeting of shareholders which was held to discuss the question of selling the Old Dock to the proposed wharf and godown company, that the scheme was initiated by Mr. A. M. Marshall of the P. & C. Company. Several of the helots which appeared in the Shanghai papers on the subject of the proposed

ment are quoted. While the pamphlet, which is really a sort of commercial *œuf d'œuvre* on the Dock Company's scheme, is marked by a certain amount of cleverness, it is not calculated to affect the opinions of those who recognise the essential virtues of the recently adopted resolution. Nothing submitted to indicate that the new wharf and godown company will fail to compete successfully with the existing godown concerns, and nothing is put forward to shake the views of those who all along have advocated the disposal of that incubus on the operations of the Dock Company—the Old Dock. Since the question of reconstructing the Company first arose some years ago, Hongkong shareholders have consistently argued that the directors should get rid of the Old Dock so that the property which had been lying idle, earning not a penny for the shareholders, and therefore of no value from a dividend-producing point of view, should at last be made a source of profit and possible investment. That end has been obtained by the wharf and godown scheme and it proved acceptable to the majority of shareholders was made manifest by the overwhelming number of shares which voted for the adoption of the project.

#### HARBOUR AMENITIES.

With the very best intentions in the world, no doubt, to preserve the amenities of the harbour, the authorities yet succeed at East Point in contravening or, at all events, in sanctioning the contravention of the very laws they set out to uphold. Penalties are imposed on those who wilfully dump rubbish into the harbour, as many a junkmaster knows to his cost. Every one will agree that such a regulation is right and proper, but while the police are busily keeping an eye on the smaller offenders, they fail to notice what is happening at the Eastern end of the city. Several new buildings are in course of erection in the vicinity of the Corinthian Yacht Club, and an inspector is on the spot to direct the building contractors where the rubbish should be deposited. At two points along the foreshore there are boards informing all and sundry that refuse may not be dumped "East of this." Nothing is said as to the North, with the natural result that contractors carefully keep within the letter of the law and steer clear of the preserved area. But as they have discovered that to the North of the foreshore there is no restriction as to dumping, they proceed thither and litter the beach with tons of rubbish, which gives forth a by no means savoury odour. They seem to be immune from interference, otherwise this anomalous state of affairs would not be allowed to continue a day longer. When the tide rises, as it frequently does, the masses of waste building material, ashes, and other refuse are swept into the harbour, to eddy hither and thither at the will of the water. The result constitutes a perfect public nuisance, and might possibly endanger the safety of the numerous launches which ply in that section of the harbour. The olfactory nerves of the inhabitants in that district are daily offended by the effluvia which arises from the piles of rubbish which await removal by the tide, but as they are a patient and long-suffering people in the East end they tolerate what they cannot redress. The whole difficulty seems to lie in the too definite order appearing on the board, which is presumably intended to instruct the people as to their legal duties. If it were simply laid down that no rubbish must be deposited at any place where it can drift into the harbour then the end desired would be attained. To say explicitly that something cannot be done within certain limits is to induce the belief that the same thing can be done outside those limits, and that is how the building contractors seem to interpret the instructions. But what about the official who is supposed to see that the law is not infringed? In letter or in spirit? Possibly he is unaware of what is occurring beyond the boundaries of his jurisdiction, or is disinclined to overstep the bounds of his duty. Of course that is a very praiseworthy and official attitude to adopt. At the same time it does seem somewhat strange that a junkmaster, or a poor sampan woman should be fined for dumping a bucketful of refuse into the harbour, while those of large growth can dump tons of objectionable matter there, or leave it in such a position that it is bound eventually to be washed into the fairway, with absolute impunity. It is certain that the people at East Point would welcome any plan which had for its object the remedying of this administrative defect.

#### OUR OVERWORKED COURTS.

(20th December.)  
Much has been heard of late of the work of the local Courts, and the Chief Justice himself has given vent to an expression of opinion that the bench is overworked. It is not only in the Supreme Court that there is a plethora of cases on the register, but the Magistrates in the lower Court have also reason to complain of the lengthy hours they are compelled to sit in order to reduce the calendar. No doubt there is much to be said for the hard-working gentlemen who dispense justice in Hongkong, but it might be suggested that, through their generosity to the members of the bar, they may themselves be to a large extent responsible for the present state of affairs. Any one reading our news column must have been struck by the quite remarkable number of cases which are adjourned from day to day or week to week. Whenever a defendant thinks he has a ghost of a chance of postponing the verdict of the Court he pleads for an adjournment in order to consult a lawyer. The bench grants the request and sits adjourned. Then when the case again comes on for hearing the lawyer states that he has just been engaged and consequently has not had time to receive instructions from his client. Another adjournment, and afternoon wasted. At length the case is on the roll for the third time, and naturally, one would think that there would be no delay on this occasion. But that only argues one unconnected with the intricacies of the law, for it will probably

be submitted that the case, if not proceeded because the principal, the all-important witness, who knows all about the circumstances of the case, without whom justice cannot be done, has departed for Canton and is not expected to return until next week. Of course, the Magistrate graciously acquiesces in the request for another adjournment and the case is allowed to stand over. Perhaps by the end of the year the Magistrate's patience may evaporate and the abounding witness caught, but all this procrastination and trumped-up excuses for we fear they are seldom little better—have simply wasted the time of the Court, and, consequently, of the community, and preyed upon the indulgence of a complacent bench. At the present moment it is a known fact that the register of the principal Magistrate is crowded with summons cases, extradition cases, and matters of the most pettifogging kind which have been adjourned, from day to day owing to the exacting of counsel. Whenever a case is postponed, it follows that a special afternoon has to be set apart for its hearing, to the dislocation of ordinary business. There are instances when an adjournment is desired for a perfectly legitimate reason, but it should be made absolutely clear to the mind of the Court that such an application for adjournment is legitimate and not a mere attempt to prolong the agony. Time and again Mr. Justice Wise has struck a case off the roll either because the solicitor for the plaintiff had forgotten to attend the Court, or the most important books bearing on the evidence had been left behind, or for a hundred and one other reasons. There can be little sympathy for the losers in such instances, for if the Court allows itself to be trifled with and erected into an exaggerated popinjay it is not merely lowering the dignity of one of our greatest institutions, but it is interfering with the claims of justice. There are lawyers in Hongkong who are invariably ready to open when the Court sits—except, perhaps, on occasions which arise few and far between, and then sound, solid grounds are presented in support of the application for an adjournment—but, on the other hand, there are lawyers, who, it may be because they are harassed by work, are not always ready to proceed when the case is called. It is therefore for the Judge or magistrate to lend an unwilling ear to such requests and to grant them only on the grounds of absolute necessity. That fine old saying: "Let justice be done though the heavens fall" is all very well in its way, but there is no injustice in penalising a client for his own neglect, apathy or ignorance of the common demands of the Court, whether he be the plaintiff or the defendant who is concerned. If the judges were perhaps a little less affable and indulgent there would be fewer reasons for declaring that they are suffering from overwork.

#### A "BOMB WITHOUT ABUSE."

At last—mainly as the result of the *entente* between England and France is assuming something like practical form. For years the question of the channel tunnel has been in the topic, and for years people have discussed the subject backwards and forwards, engineers have produced plans, and innumerable schemes tending to the same end have been evolved, but to no avail. There was always that bogey of a French invasion by way of the tunnel. The majority of Englishmen had been brought up to regard the French as their inveterate and hereditary enemies who were always up to some trick to take advantage of their good nature, but that feeling has been washed away principally through the efforts of Edward the Peacemaker. The result is seen in the formation of a Channel Tunnel Company which intends to lay a Bill before Parliament asking powers to proceed with the construction of the tunnel. According to the London newspapers, the Company intends to build a submarine railway which will be connected at Dover with the systems of the South-Eastern and Chatham Companies and on the French side of the Channel, with the Northern of France and other lines. The tunnel will be lit and worked by electricity, and land is to be acquired near the Kent shore for the erection of a generating station, space being reserved for the same neighbourhood for the deposit of the excavated chalk. Provision is made for the due observance of all conventions, agreements, or arrangements concluded between His Majesty's Government and the Government of France. So far that looks like business, and the optimists might be inclined to think that the shareholders of a concern which will lead to a vast extension of traffic between England and France might look forward to handsome dividends. The finance writer of the *P.M.G.*, however, holds a different opinion. He remarks that if the scheme is authorised—and one would think in the present condition of things, the friendly eye with which Parliament regards any enterprise or excursion which is calculated to cement the good feeling between England and France and the undoubtedly sympathetic which the King will give to the proposal—if the scheme is authorised, the writer says, the engineering difficulties will be considerable and may possibly prove so great as to render the work impracticable. Starting with that pious expression of opinion the financial expert proceeds to say bluntly: "No serious belief can be entertained that the tunnel railway will ever be able to pay a dividend on the capital required." Something of a similar character was said when de Levens proposed to connect the Mediterranean with the Red Sea, yet there are few undertakings which have proved more remunerative. It was only the fascinating personality of the French engineer depicted in the language of enthusiasm the impressiveness of which accords with his scheme that money began to flow in and be well enabled to complete the canal. At this stage the British Government has no further investment than the Suez Canal which Beaconsfield bought on the timely blot of Deafane of the *Times*. The *P.M.G.* writer observes that "it is indeed highly likely that anything can be done unless national credit is pledged." In this respect the Channel tunnel is in the same category as, say, the Iberian railway and the Simplon tunnel. These great works can never be expected to pay their way in the ordinary financial sense. Their exception, only, becomes feasible if nations believe them to be of sufficient national or international advantage, to warrant putting forward national funds. It is to this class of understandings that the Channel tunnel, if ever carried out, must probably belong. The question as to the amount of capital estimated to be necessary for the construction of the tunnel will be shown in the bill which is to be laid before the House of Commons, and from that may be estimated the likelihood of

dividends being returned. Whether the work is carried out by private enterprise or by the two nations mainly concerned is a matter of little moment to the man-in-the-street. The point is that the Project has assumed shape and form and seems likely to be carried into effect. A humoresque writer has remarked that the question of the channel tunnel has been a great bore in the past; it seems probable that it will be a still greater bore in the future.

#### BLEAK OUTLOOK FOR STELLING PAID EMPLOYMENT.

(21st December.)

When the upward tendency in the value of silver began last year, it was generally believed that the enhancement was of merely momentary interest and that the market would soon return to its normal level. The increase has been steadily proceeding, however, and there is no indication that it has reached its highest point. Indeed, the signs are all the other way, and competent authorities are quite convinced that the white metal will spring several pounds to the better within the next few weeks. On account of the difficulties of the situation operators in the bullion are not at all anxious, in interfere with a market which is exhibiting abnormal features. There is a steady demand, for silver, in America, both by the Government for coinage purposes and by individuals for commercial requirements. As evidence of the opinion held by competent authorities in the United States the views of Mr. G. W. Roberts, one of the directors of the U. S. Mint may be quoted. In an interview Mr. Roberts said: "Silver is going to reach a price of 75 cents or better within two years, and it is going to hold that price. I believe that hundreds of silver mines throughout the West, which have been shut down for more than ten years because of the fall in price, will be opened again within a year, simply because the price of the metal will make it worth while. And, further, let me state, this is no speculative guess of a Chinese gentleman and begs the loan of 'anything' between \$100 and \$1,000 in order to tide over difficulties which are oppressing him for the moment. He represents that he is a clansman of the gentleman and is prepared to recite his career from his birth, also the antecedents of his proposed benefactor. The plausibility of the rascal may succeed in inducing the merchant to offer a fraction of the sum asked for, but on the other hand he may have heard the same story before, only with less verisimilitude, and refuse to part with his money. The stranger departs, and the real character of the band to which he belongs becomes evident. The merchant or taipan, or whatever he may be termed receives a note by hand informing him that unless he hands over a certain sum which is specified, and never ears on the side of moderation, his days are numbered. Should a reply be sent to the effect that he has not so much money as command he is abruptly told he can beg, borrow or steal it, but he must get it. And the merchant gets it somehow or another. It may be asked: Why is no attempt made to discover the whereabouts of the miscreants? The bearer of the note could be followed and the abode of the blackmailers surrounded by police. The fact seems to be that the wealthy Chinese are thoroughly cowed by the audacity of the scheme, and are quite convinced that if they fail to accede to the vicious demands of these scoundrels they will be murdered by stealth. They do not even call in the aid of the police, for they argue that if one of the blackmailers happened to be caught the others would take speedy revenge. It seems impossible that such a state of things should exist in law-abiding Hongkong, but we speak of the book when we state that there is no halloctination about the matter. We could understand it in Canton or any Chinese-governed city, where the underlings of the officials and the officials themselves follow the "get-rich-quick" idea by plundering the mercantile class, but in a British trade centre it looks not merely absurd but absolutely ridiculous. Nevertheless, the police are well aware of the existence of these blackmailing gangs but they are powerless to interfere, for the victimised parties make no complaint regarding their losses. The blackmailers leave his toll and it is paid with far more promptitude than a European pays his taxes. A case occurred the other day which shows the straits to which respectable Chinese gentlemen may be put. The shroff of a local office received the usual visit from a well dressed, stranger who spun a yarn about his relationship, referred to the distinction of being a clasmann, gave finger-nail sketches of the old village, and wound up with the usual demand for money. He only wanted \$1,000. The shroff protested that he had no ready cash and declined to adopt the philanthropic role. Thereafter, within two hours, a note was handed him by a boy, who remained for an answer. The note contained some dark threats of a speedy death unless the requirements of the writer were complied with. The shroff, who is really a poor man, gathered together his savings of some \$100 and managed to get the remainder, about \$900, from his friends and relatives. Now he is in debt and likely to remain so for some considerable time unless he wins the Macao lottery or falls heir to the estate of some unknown relative. The spoliation of rich or reputedly rich Chinamen appears to be going on all the time and the police are impotent. It is believed that there is a secret society at work, but nothing can be proved and nothing can be done until the despised themselves combine to rid the Colony of these scoundrels. That it can be done we are quite convinced; that it should be done is so obvious that it is needless to labour the point. The sooner that these parasitic pests are hounded out of Hongkong the better it will be for the social and moral health of the Colony.

Having been discovered, even the theories of the specialists in detection have had to be abandoned, the inevitable end of the search being a blank wall. It was suggested that there was reason to believe that the murder was the work of the Triad Society. That may or may not be a sound supposition, but it is a well-known fact that Hongkong and Taumau are flooded with members of that mischievous body, which originated in evil and whose deeds are invariably swamped in blood. Would it not be well if the police gave their attention to the members of the Triad on the peninsula?

At one time we read every day of the raids on

the Triad Society dens and learned with satisfaction that the Court had dealt with the accused in a fit and proper manner. Now we hear of nothing except gambling raids, when a few coolies, seeking to pass the time by tossing for the game, are dragged before the Court and fined amounts which hardly cover the cost of

the trial, let alone the loss of the gambler.

It is reported that the total force of the Kiangsu insurgents number some seven thousand men.

The Imperial troops who have been advancing against the rebels met with small success on Monday last.

Troops continue to be pouring into the city of Pinghsiang, whereupon the insurgents are retreating in the direction of Hunan.

SHANGHAI ELECTRIC AND ASBESTOS CO. LTD.

TRIAL OF EX-SECRETARY GOODE

OPENS TO-DAY.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 16th December, 10.50 a.m.

F. M. Goode, formerly secretary to the Shanghai Electric and Asbestos Co., Ltd., arrived at Shanghai by the Empress of China on the 18th inst. Goode was in the custody of Detective Cruikshank of the S. M. Police.

Goode was arraigned at the Police Court to-day on a charge of alleged embezzlement; the trial is proceeding.

#### SECONDARY EDUCATION FOR GIRLS

There is much to be said in favour of the proposal to establish a higher grade school for girls in Hongkong. While ample provision has been made for the education of boys up to the standard necessary to meet the requirements of the preliminary examination at the universities, no effort has been made to provide secondary education for girls and until the present scheme was mooted there was no indication that the needs of girls, from an educational point of view, were likely to be met. Everyone will agree that it is quite as essential in these democratic days that the future mothers of Hongkong should have an opportunity of developing their intelligence along educational lines as it is that boys should be instructed in the higher branches of general knowledge. Queen's College and St. Joseph's College are admirably equipped for the position of training boys for entrance to the universities at home, and even if the pupils have completed the course at the local secondary schools they have still acquired an intelligent of the vast fields of power stretching before them and may continue their studies private. They are also well fitted to take their share in the work of the world and to compete with those who have had the advantages of a public school education in the mother country. Not so with girls. The whole idea of these well-established schools for the feminine section of the community seems to have been based on the assumption that if a girl could embroider a handkerchief prettily, convert an old skirt into an anti-cassock, make a curtain graceful, and retire backwards without breaking her neck, then nothing further was necessary. Perhaps she was taught to sweep a door and construct an omlette, yet in the syllabus it is laid down that religious instruction will be given to the servants of God. Of course she was quite able to read a novel in English—or dally with a penny novelette, but the foreign telegrams in the newspapers, conveyed nothing to her mind and those who discussed affairs of broad interest were either rumps of blue-stocking. That was the average result of a purely elementary education in Hongkong. Those who could afford it sent their daughters to England, but there are miserably few who can afford luxury nowadays. It was therefore desirable that secondary education should be provided for girls in the Colony. The promoter of the new Higher Grade School for Girls is Mrs. Tuxford, who, in a circular just issued, remarks quite properly that "to make it a success the educational, of course, must be thorough and conscientious, teaching, unhampered by any religious restrictions." Much force lies in the last clause, yet in the syllabus it is laid down that religious instruction will be one of the features of the curriculum. It cannot be too strongly emphasised that if a secondary institution for girls is to succeed it must be absolutely non-sectarian. There are many cults represented in Hongkong, holding conflicting views of religious belief, this it is that will be practised, which presumably means an understanding of the Bible according to Protestant tenets, without offending the parents and disturbing the religious faith of the pupils. A girl who is old enough to enter a secondary school has already been well grounded in the faith of her parents, and we cannot conceive why any outsider should undertake the grave responsibility of unsettling the child's beliefs. If the school is to be run on Protestant lines well and good, but can it be expected that Roman Catholic girls will attend? One of the items on the syllabus is singing, for if a girl in her teens has a voice at all she should go to a specialist in singing; if she has none, singing as a class lesson is a nice way. What is most likely to militate against the school's success is the scale of fees, which are \$10 a term, each term lasting about three months. Few households of the middle class can afford that amount at the present moment, and if there were two or three girls in a family desirous of obtaining a secondary education, even if the fees were reduced for taking a quantity, the idea would be entirely out of the question. Those who could afford \$10 could afford to send their daughters to England. The scheme of opening a Higher Grade School for Girls is undoubtedly a good one, subject to the remarks we have made. If religious matters be cut out and another thought given to the spending powers of the average family in Hongkong, then there is every likelihood that the school will succeed. Mrs. Tuxford, the headmistress, is a capable and proved teacher, whose references are beyond cavil, and we trust she will accomplish her mission in providing a secondary education for the girls of Hongkong.

ANTI-FOOTBINDING SOCIETY.

MASS MEETING AT SHANGHAI.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 17th December, 10.50 a.m.

JUDGE WILDELEY TO BE HONOURED.

In the first time the American

Court in China, in supersession of

the old system of Consular Courts,

opened to-day.

In commemoration of the event

and in honour of Judge Wildeley,

the first U. S. District Judge in Shanghai, the American Association will hold a dinner to-morrow.

ANTI-FOOTBINDING SOCIETY.

MASS MEETING AT SHANGHAI.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 17th December, 10.50 a.m.

A mass meeting was held here yesterday in connection with the Anti-Footbinding Society.

It is estimated that four thousand people were present.

The purpose of the meeting was the transfer of the control of the Society to a Chinese Committee.

FIGHTING AT PINGHSIANG.

REBELS ROUTED BY IMPERIAL TROOPS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 18th December, 8.30 p.m.

Reports from Changsha state that

in the fighting which took place be-

tween the Imperial troops and the

Pinghsiang rebels, the former were

entirely successful.

The rebels were routed and scattered in every direction.

GOODE ON TRIAL.

INDICTED ON TWELVE CHARGES.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 18th December, 8.30 p.m.

In the action against F. M.

Goode, formerly secretary

## DEPARTURE OF H.C. THE GOVERNOR.

HON. MR. F. H. MAY SWORN IN.

15th inst.

By the English mail steamer, the P. and O. *Draakon*. His Excellency the Governor, Sir Matthew Nathan, K.C.M.G., left the Colony for Singapore, en route to Java, whence he proceeds on a health-seeking trip, under the advice of his medical adviser. The departure of His Excellency the Governor was quite informal, only the members of the Legislative Council, and a few personal friends assembling at Blake Pier, to wish His Excellency God speed, and a speedy restoration to his usual good health, and an early return to this Colony, which wishes find an echo in the hearts of all here without a doubt.

H.E. THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT.

At half-past two o'clock this afternoon, the members of the Legislative Council assembled in the Council Chamber for the purpose of witnessing the swearing-in of Mr. F. H. May as Officer Administering the Government. As usual His Honour the Chief Justice administered the oaths. Mr. May then standing by the Gubernatorial chair took the oath of allegiance, the oath of office and the judicial oath.

After the three several oaths had been administered, His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government said he felt sure that all present would join him in regretting the circumstances which had necessitated the occurrence which they had just witnessed, and would be unanimous in wishing the Governor, Sir Matthew Nathan, a most successful health-giving trip, and a speedy return to his seat of Government. (Applause.) The members present adjourned for a meeting of the Executive Council.

The members of the Legislative Council present were: Hon. Mr. H. J. Gompert, Attorney General; Hon. Mr. A. M. Thompson, Colonial Treasurer; Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, Director of Public Works; Hon. Dr. Atkinson, Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt, and Mr. A. G. Fletcher, Clerk of Councils. Others present were Mrs. Atkinson and Miss Carr, Mr. T. Sercombe Smith, Sir Paul Chater, and Mr. A. Seth, I.S.O.

THE FORMALITY AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

We are requested to state that during the Governor's absence His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government will not reside at Government House, and that it is unnecessary for residents in the Colony, and others, who have already written their names at Government House during the current year, to call upon the Officer Administering the Government or upon Mrs. May, as wife of the Officer Administering the Government.

Those who have not already called at Government House and wish to do so will be good enough to write their names in the Governor's book which is still kept there.

The following *Gazette Extraordinaire* was issued this afternoon:—It is hereby notified that, His Excellency Sir Matthew Nathan, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony and Vice-Admiral of the same, having left the Colony this day, the prescribed Oaths of Office were administered by His Honour the Chief Justice in the presence of the Executive Council to the Honourable Mr. Francis Henry May, Companion of the said Most Distinguished Order and Colonial Secretary of the Colony, and that Mr. May thereupon assumed the Administration of the Government in virtue of His Majesty's Commission given at the Court at St. James's on the fourteenth day of October, 1906.

"A. G. M. FLICKER,  
Clerk of Councils."COUNCIL CHAMBER,  
15th December, 1906."

ARRIVAL OF GEN. BROADWOOD.

NEW GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING.

15th inst.

By the P. and O. s.s. *Simla*, which came into port this morning, there arrived H.E. Brigadier-General R. G. Broadwood, C.B., who comes to take up his appointment as General Officer Commanding the Forces, in succession to Maj.-General Villiers Hatton. On the arrival of the *Simla*, Colonel Darling, accompanied by his staff, proceeded on board in His Excellency the Governor's launch to meet the distinguished officer, who immediately landed and proceeded to the Hongkong Hotel, where he took up his residence temporarily until Headquarters House renovation has been completed for his occupancy.

DAIRY FARM CATTLE.

MINDEREST EXTENDING AT POKFULAM FARMS.

15th inst.

In connection with a letter received by the Sanitary Board from the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon, in which he states that the cattle disease at the Dairy Farm sheds at Pokfulam has extended to other sheds, a special meeting of the Sanitary Board was called for at half-past twelve o'clock, to-day, to declare No. 6 shed an infected area. The report reads:—

Hongkong, 15th December. I beg to report that the sick cows at the Dairy Farm at Pokfulam in No. 5 shed have been destroyed according to the Board's instructions, buried in lime, and the shed disinfected.

I regret also to have to report that the disease has now extended to the nearest shed, about twenty yards away—No. 6 shed. In this shed there are eighty-two animals. Of these two are sick. I have had them taken out of this shed and put into No. 5 shed where the disease just appeared. I have closed now No. 6 shed, provisionally, and recommend that the Board declare it an "infected area," as in the case of No. 5 shed. I beg to ask for authority to engage two watchmen to ensure that no communication exists between the infected sheds and the outside.

To limit the spread of the disease, the following steps have been taken:—

Every shed on the farm is being treated as an infected shed, in that the shed is kept locked with the cow-boys inside and a separate lot of boys used to carry milk from the sheds and bring food to the cows.

The stock at "Midway" is being removed to Saigon's villas and housed in temporary matches. This divides the cattle on the farm into two lots with a mile space between. I am also trying the effect of serum inoculations.

ADAM GIBSON,

Colonial Veterinary Surgeon. This report, having been submitted to the President of the Board, a special meeting was called.

The President read the letter to the meeting, and a resolution was passed declaring No. 6 shed an infected area, and sanctioning the engagement of the watchmen mentioned in the Veterinary Surgeon's report.

## THE CURSE OF KOWLOON.

INDIAN HIGHBINDERS AT WORK AGAIN.

15th inst.

Not many days ago we reported a robbery, perpetrated by Indians, in which two poor ricksha coolies after dropping their fares at Ma-tau-wai village, near Old Kowloon City, were severely beaten and robbed of all they possessed. To-day, we have to report another of these outrages which occurred near the scene of the last robbery, and in which a number of Indian scamps played the leading part. It is to be greatly regretted that the revolver which was fired by a European constable at one of the fleeing rascals suddenly went defective and failed to bring down the fugitive. If it did not we believe that the high-handed behaviour of these scamps would have been ended there then. However, the police at Yau-mati, who deserve great praise, have succeeded in capturing one Indian, who alleges that he is a watchman in the employ of the Steam Laundry, on suspicion of being implicated in last night's robbery, and we hope that a very careful inquiry will be made before this man is released from custody. Matters have now reached such a stage that these Indians practically run the peninsula. Policemen have got to be armed for fear of being attacked by them, European going, even as far as Kowloon City, have also to be prepared in case they are held up and robbed, while women and children sail out of their houses after nightfall, at their own risk. Such is the condition of affairs at Kowloon at the present moment. Even a well-known police inspector, who went as far as Kowloon City a few Sundays ago, remarked that the demeanour of the Indians he met on the road was nothing less than insulting.

The behaviour of a band of Indians last evening towards a respectable Chinese gentleman was as far as it could go. According to the report he made to the police, it seems that the gentleman in question, whose name is Leung See, a masted builder, residing on the Kai Kung Road, near Kowloon City, was on his way to Yau-mati in licensed ricksha No. 157. At about half-past seven o'clock when he reached Tai Shek Ku, not far from the spot where the two ricksha coolies were "held up" recently, three Indians, all of whom were dressed in white, sprang out from the hillside, and called upon the ricksha cooler to stop. The coolie, in fear of his life, dropped the shafts of his vehicle, and disappeared into the darkness. One of the Indians walked up to the ricksha, and seized the fare by his queue. Another got hold of the Chinaman by the right hand, and together they dragged him out of the vehicle, at the same time thumping the man. While the two Indians held down the masted builder, the third man searched the Chinaman and stole a purse containing one \$10 bill, \$15 in \$5 notes, a receipt for \$70 from Mr. O. D. Thompson, solicitor, and other things. After that they baled in different directions. At that moment a European constable, hearing the cries of the unfortunate man, rushed to the scene, and saw one of the Indians making as fast as he could down the road in the direction of Yau-mati. He gave chase, and finding that the Indian was faster, he pulled out his service revolver and fired two shots at the fleeing Indian. At that moment something went wrong with the revolver. What was the flaw is not known, but there are a few who think that the flaw was on the part of the officer. Such is not the case, for the person who held the revolver on this occasion is known to be one of the finest revolver shots there are in the Force. However that may be, the report of the discharge of the revolver frightened the Indian and he disappeared among the bushes. Two Indian constables, who also heard the report, repaired to the scene and helped to escort the unfortunate Chinaman to the Police Station. The police went afterwards and arrested an Indian on suspicion of being concerned in the hold up. Although this man the police have decided to hold him until he can clear himself.

S. S. "PERLE".

ANOTHER DOCK COMPANY'S ACHIEVEMENT.

15th inst.

At four o'clock this afternoon the first stern-wheel steamer built by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, for the River service in Tonkin, was successfully launched in the presence of a large gathering of gentlemen interested in mercantile marine affairs, and their wives. The new vessel was christened, in time-honoured custom, the *Perle*, by Mrs. F. C. Wilks, who upon a given signal sent the boat on her way to the natural element amid the cheers of the interested spectators.

With her gay array of bunting floating to the eastern breeze, the new vessel made a fine appearance and was much admired. After the work came the pleasure, and the health of the latest product of the Dock Company was drunk, in conjunction with the name of her builders and owners. This ceremony over, Mrs. Wilks was presented by the manager of the Dock Company, with a very handsome souvenir of the occasion, which took the form, appropriately enough, of a beautiful pearl and diamond ring, which presentation she gracefully acknowledged.

The *Perle*, is the first of four stern-wheel steamers to be built by the Dock Company, to the order of Messrs. Wilks and Jack, for Messrs. Roque's river service in Tonkin. The vessel is of 146 feet length over all, with a 24 feet beam and depth of five feet, having a draft of 24 inches, and a speed of 10 knots, and is built entirely of steel. She has very fine accommodation for first and second class passengers, well fitted and upholstered, and furnished with electric light and fans, the whole vessel being supplied with all the latest and most up-to-date appliances of all sorts. There is also plenty of airy space for steerage passengers. She and her sister boats, which are to be named the *Rubi*, *Saphir* and *Emerald*, should prove valuable acquisitions to their owners, while the Dock Company and all concerned in her building are certainly to be congratulated on their achievement as far as The *Perle* is concerned.

**THE "KNIGHT COMMANDER."**

On the 14th ult., in the House of Commons, Dr. Shipman asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether he could now say what are the terms of settlement between the Russian Government and the British owners of the *Knights Commander* and the other British vessels destroyed in the late Russo-Japanese War. Mr. Runciman, who replied on behalf of Sir Edward Grey, said: With regard to the case of the *Knights Commander*, the Russian Government having declined to reconsider the claim put forward on behalf of the owners and other concerned, His Majesty's Government have proposed that the case should be referred to arbitration by the International Tribunal at The Hague. The Russian Government have not yet replied to this proposal. The case of other vessels destroyed by the Russian Naval forces during the hostilities between Russia and Japan are pending before the Russian Prize Court. His Majesty's Government have, however, reserved the right of further diplomatic intervention, if necessary, after the usual legal remedies have been exhausted by the parties concerned.

## EUROPEAN AND CHINESE CONTRACTS.

HOLLAND-CHINA TRADING CO. V. TONG TAI FIRM.

THE FUNCTION OF THE CHINESE INTERMEDIARY.

15th inst.

At the Supreme Court this morning, His Honour the Chief Justice, presiding in Original Jurisdiction, delivered the following judgment in the case of the Holland-China Trading Company versus the Tong Tai firm.

THE JUDGMENT.

A European merchant sends out his Chinese broker with instructions to conclude a contract with a Chinese merchant with whom negotiations have already been proceeding, the terms of the contract being written in English. The broker, intentionally or by mistake, introduces fresh terms into the contract, writing them in Chinese on the back, and obtains the signature of the Chinese merchant. Is this a contract binding on the broker? Or, putting the case more concisely, I send out my agent with instructions to conclude one contract, he concludes another, am I bound by it? The mere statement of the question seems to invite the answer No. But, there is a familiar principal which might compel an affirmative answer under certain conditions. A principal is liable for the fraud of his agent, both in contract and in tort, when he has acted within the scope of his authority. In a recent case I had occasion to deal with this proposition, and the point to which the explanation was carried for the purposes of that case was this.—The fact that the principal has not authorised the particular act of fraud is immaterial; if the act which has been done fraudulently is within the class of acts which the agent has been authorised to perform, then the principal is liable, otherwise not. In this respect fraud, mistake, or mis-statement stand on the same footing. It is therefore clear that in the case I have put concisely, and a fortiori, in the circumstances I have specially before me, the principal may be held liable.

The mere statement of such a possibility is enough to alarm those who have any business relations with the Chinese merchants; for the case may arise every day in this Colony, though apparently it has not yet been brought before the Courts. The mere statement of the possibility shows, too, how careful the Courts must be in applying English principles of law to circumstances which the framers of that law never dreamed of, and which have little or no analogy with the circumstances to which it is usually applied. In this, and, as I say, in probably a multitude of other cases of daily occurrence, there is one consideration which, so far as I am aware, has not been considered by the Courts—the employment of a foreign intermediary at different stages of negotiations conducted in two languages, neither party understanding the language of the other, and I think the question really turns on this—what is the true function of the Chinese intermediary? Is he broker throughout the negotiations? or does he assume another character at any stage of them—and, if so, what is the law applicable to this state of affairs?

In the present case the Chinese merchant has repudiated the contract because the condition as to the term of delivery incorporated into it by the intermediary was not fulfilled. He bases his repudiation on the principle I have just referred to that a principal is, under certain circumstances, liable for the fraud of his agent. He does so also on another ground—that there was a mistake, that the parties were never "ad idem," and therefore there was no contract at all. He does so, thirdly, by reference to the principle, also recently before the Court, which decides which of two innocent parties is to suffer, where damage has been caused by the fraud or mistake of an intervening third party. It sometimes happens that two or more principles of law seem equally applicable to a given set of circumstances. This may be perfectly true; but, as I have pointed out in another case, you may get the affirmative answer from one or other or all, according as the facts are more or less fitted to the principle; but if one principle gives a negative answer, you may feel fairly confident that the others will not give you a positive answer; or that if either of them appears to, there is a fallacy somewhere in the argument.

Before examining the case more closely, I want to say one word, on the subject of such contracts as the present. Commercial contracts between Europeans and Chinese are difficult to conclude where neither party, knows the other's language sufficiently for contractual purposes, and a Chinese intermediary is inevitable. But the conditions under which such contracts are entered into seem to me to impose certain duties on both sides; duties to at least attempt to understand or to safeguard themselves from the risks of not understanding. It is useless for one side to go into the box and rely on his own want of understanding. Nay more, this duty seems to me to apply not only to understanding the terms and conditions of the contract, but also the subject matter of it. It is really useless for Chinamen who enter into contracts with Europeans to rely entirely on what, in the colonial vernacular, is called "my no savvy." In this case this was carried to excess. A man who has been in the sugar trade for 20 years, wishes to know that he does not know the difference between beet and cane sugar; that he thinks cane sugar is grown in Europe, and that some sugar is extracted, so he has been told, is extracted from trees or timber. He is told of Simple Simon was carried to an extreme point; and it is well that Chinese merchants should understand that the Court gives them credit for too much astuteness in their commercial dealings to believe in it. The result of conversations is to alter a term of it, alleging that he had authority to do so, which he in fact had not, the principal would not be liable. His character of broker has vanished; his employment is only to take a written contract from his principal to the other party, for signature; that party accepts his statement that he has authority to vary it; if he makes no further inquiry, he must accept the evident excess of authority at his own risk, and if it is in fact beyond the scope of his authority the principal could not be held liable within the principle now under discussion.

But here the language question comes in, and it is at this point that the case assumes such importance to the community. Wing Kee has ceased to be broker; but his position differs from that of the agent in the case just considered; he is something more than a mere agent employed to get a contract duly prepared by his principal signed by the other party; he has a new capacity, that of interpreter of the terms of the contract. The language difficulty is known to both contracting parties, and his legal position must be that of agent of the plaintiff with authority to translate the terms of the contract which have been written in English by his principal. Applying the foregoing principle to this new position of the parties, I cannot doubt if Wing Kee had erroneously interpreted those terms his principal would be liable. And, further, I do not know how the notice in Chinese that the English terms would alone be proof would be given to the principal to look to the plaintiff with authority to give them a correct translation of the English terms. He must be held to have been sent with that express object in view. But Wing Kee did more than this. He deliberately altered the terms of the contract, the terms as he had translated them, at the request of the defendants alleging an authority to do so, which in fact did not possess. Undoubtedly, as Mr. Pollock put it, the defendants were negligent in so readily accepting

clear before we see whether the facts come within it.

Uell V. Atherton, which is more often quoted wrongly than rightly, on account of the way misleading headnotes in *Burton* and *Norman's* reports, decides the negative proposition that a principal is not liable in an action for deceit for the fraud of his agent if it was beyond the scope of his authority. This was laid down by the so-called dissenting Judges, whose opinion however prevailed to maintain the non-suit, the rule for a new trial being discharged. With the greatest respect it is very difficult to appreciate what the true proposition is which the Chief Justice and Wyldo J. really laid down. It seems to be better to take the law as stated by Willes J. in *Barwick's* case, which is really the leading case on the subject, as the foundation of the law as to the principal's liability for the fraud of his agent: and this, as already considered in a recent case, I take to establish the following proposition:—The principal is not liable because he has put a person in the position of agent which enables him to commit fraud; for any agent may commit any fraud, and there would be no limit to the principal's liability; but because he has authorised him to do certain acts, which act he has done fraudulently. Then, in order to reserve the time-honoured reference to Uell V. Atherton, we may take it to be an illustration of the kind of excess of authority which will absolve the principal from liability, either in tort or in contract.

In order to put the matter on the firmest possible basis, I think nothing could be more judicious than Bramwell L. J.'s statement of the law in *Weir v. Bell* (3 Ex. D. at p. 245), which I shall adopt:—"Every person who authorises another to act for him in the making of any contract, undertakes for the absence of fraud in the execution of the authority given, as much as he undertakes for his absence in himself when he makes the contract."

There are other incidental points which it will be as well to deal with now. The clear statement of principle of liability for the agent's fraud is too often set by references to the master's benefit, without which it is sometimes said his liability does not arise. I do not think, after a careful study of the authorities that this means that an actual benefit must have been received by the master, which might be negated by showing that the contracts entered into on his behalf had resulted in a loss.

The plaintiff sued in respect of the non-delivery of 800 tubs of Indigo, shipped on the s.s. *Yunnan*. The company allege they were shipped on deck at shipper's risk, and that on account of straits of weather they were jettisoned. Plaintiff admitted the necessity for jettisoning some of the cargo, but stated they were not his tubs of Indigo that were jettisoned, as his were stowed on the ballast tank.

He says if they were on deck they were not there with his consent. The two issues, therefore, were: (1) were the plaintiff's tubs of Indigo that were jettisoned, as his were stowed on the ballast tank. (2) were they on deck with his consent? The two issues, therefore, were: (1) were the plaintiff's tubs of Indigo that were jettisoned, as his were stowed on the ballast tank. (2) were they on deck with his consent?

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## A PORTUGUESE ANNIVERSARY.

THE CLUB LUSITANO

CELEBRATES 50TH YEAR OF EXISTENCE.

17th inst.

To-day is the fortieth anniversary of the formal opening of the Portuguese Club in Hongkong better known as the Club Lusitano. The ceremony attending that red-letter day in the annals of the Portuguese community in Hongkong marks a distinct and conspicuous epoch in the history of the Colony itself as the speeches delivered on that auspicious occasion by the then British representatives in Hongkong amply testify. We have taken the liberty to reproduce below, from the files of our senior morning contemporary, a report of proceedings of the ceremony as well as of that of the laying of the foundation stone, which make most interesting reading even at the present time.

It was the intention of the large number of present members of the Club Lusitano to hold a ball this evening in commemoration of the memorable anniversary, but owing to unavoidable circumstances the promoters had had to postpone what promises to be an eminently successful function to Saturday next, when most of the leading and not the least popular section of the Portuguese residents in Hongkong will be "At Home" to their friends.

## THE INAUGURAL BALL.

The new Portuguese Club in Shelley Street was inaugurated last night by grand ball, at which the governors of Hongkong and Macao were present, wrote a *Daily Press* chronicler on the 18th Dec., 1860. The ball room of the Club is perhaps the handsomest room, so far as size and proportions go, in the whole Colony. It is lighted by three chandeliers, the walls are a pale blue, the floor and roof painted and the doorway highly finished, so that it looks by no means bare or desolate even when clear of furniture.

It is about a year ago since the first stone of the Club was laid by the late Governor of Macao, in the presence of a considerable number of the people who were at the Ball, and the cordiality with which all classes in the Colony mixed on that occasion was renewed last night. Dancing was commenced shortly before eleven, after an address had been read by Mr. Barreto, the President of the Club, and replied to by the Governor of Macao. The rooms by this time were as full as they could be, very nearly all Hongkong and half Macao being present. Under difficulty, however, the sets were formed.

The supper was served in the pretty theatre attached to the building, the tables being ranged on the parquet.

## LAYING THE CORNER STONE.

A pleasant little ceremony took place yesterday (December 26th, 1860) at the corner of Elgin and Shelley Streets, where the first stone of the new Club Lusitano in Hongkong was laid by his Excellency the Governor of Macao, in the presence of Mr. Mercer and other authorities of the Colony. The site of the intended building had been prepared very tastefully, and in spite of the haste with which the arrangements had been made, the temporary edifice of bamboo and matting, in which the inaugural feast was served, did not appear in any way unfinished or incomplete. A light platform had been erected round the spot where the first stone was to be deposited, and a roof of matting shielded it from the sun. Here the whole company assembled to receive the Governor of Macao, who arrived with praiseworthy punctuality at half past eleven precisely. His reception was extremely cordial and gave him visible satisfaction. Together with the officers who accompanied him he advanced to the entrance of the luncheon tent, where Mr. Mercer, already present, was waiting to greet him; then the whole party turned towards the platform round the important stone, and the proceedings of the morning began. From the days when Mr. Peckennell laid the first stone of Martin Churzlewit's school-house it has been decided that in ceremonies of this nature a subtle element of the ludicrous generally makes itself felt, but at the same time we may see in them something besides an cleanly gentleman dabbling with mortar and a trowel or gravely beating a lump of stone with a masonry mallet. We may see through this part of the performance to the pleasant fermentation of good feeling in which it takes its rise, to the anxiety to please shown by the principal performer and the readiness to pay him honour with all due courtesy, on the part of the promoters of the undertaking in hand.

On the present occasion nothing was wanting in the orthodox performance of all the appropriate rites, and the Governor of Macao went through the duties imposed on him with the most conscientious zeal and with no aplomb worthy of a member of Parliament used to laying foundation and cutting first sods from earliest manhood.

An address was first read by Mr. Barreto and replied by His Excellency. A paper recording the events of the day was then read, signed by the most distinguished visitors, secured in the bottle and deposited in a recess provided for its accommodation in the lower stone. The Governor then patted the mortal for a little while, after which the upper stone, a large mass of granite in the form of a cross, suspended by means of a block and tackle, was lowered into its place. As soon as it was down the Chief Director called for a "Viva" in honour of Her Majesty the Queen, another for the King of Portugal, a third for Mr. Mercer, and a fourth for His Excellency the guests. Then "God save the Queen" burst from the band, and the Governor went round striking the four extremities of the stone with a mallet.

This having been accomplished the company made way, and the Governor of Macao and Mr. Mercer, followed by their suite, were conducted to the luncheon tent. English eyes are accustomed to canvas on occasions of this kind, but the coloured matting of which the roof was made in the present instance had a very good effect and could only be excelled by the very best draperies of bunting. The structure was about 35 feet wide, and within the entrance on either sides were raised estrades by the hand of the 9th, which was present from the first and contributed largely to the success of the morning. The space in which the luncheon was laid out was about 50 feet long, the further end being occupied by cross table. The longitudinal tables running down each side of the room provided for the majority of the guests. Bright with flowers and gay with decorated confectionery, the tiffins looked highly inviting and some of the convives may perhaps have regretted the only thing wanted, an appetite at that early hour in the morning. Let us hope that the Macao guests streak from their trip across the water came to the less more sharply set than the residents of Hongkong. A flat trophy, the Portuguese ensign and the Union Jack decorated the end screen, and along the side walls colours, evergreens and living plants were arranged in abundance. The Governor of Macao was placed in the chair on his right at Mr. Mercer, and on his left General Guy. Mr. Barreto occupied a seat facing Governor Amaral on the inner side of the cross table with Judge Ball on his right. As soon as a decent introde had been made on the provision, the Governor of Macao rose and reading from a paper, proposed the health of Her Majesty, a

Queen. The English guests were comparatively few in number, but the heartiness with which the toast was received, and the fervour of the "Viva," was gratifying in the highest degree. Mr. Mercer then proposed the health of the King of Portugal. In due time we will give a detailed report of all the speeches, but for the moment we must be content with indicating their tenor. Mr. Mercer began by returning thanks for the cordiality with which the first toast had been honoured and said he felt additional pleasure in doing this because he obtained the opportunity of proposing the health of the King of Portugal. It would take too long if he attempted to express his feelings towards individual members of the Portuguese community in Hongkong, many of whom had rendered him material assistance during the last twenty years. He reminded his hearers that we in China were in a small degree indebted to the Portuguese nation which had been the first to introduce the western civilisation into these regions. He pointed out that the alliance between England and Portugal had existed, he believed, since the time of our second Charles and Catherine, the Portuguese community of Hongkong had always regarded the Government of the country of their adoption, and, congratulated the King of Portugal on having such subjects. His own health was then proposed, and in returning thanks he spoke very briefly. The Governor of Macao was next toasted with great enthusiasm; then came the health of the Directors, then the army of England, and then the army of Portugal; General Guy of course returned thanks on behalf of the English army. The health of the Civil Service, with which was coupled the name of Judge Ball, came next, and afterwards that of the heads of the Mercantile firms in Hongkong, for whom Mr. Jas. Whitall responded. The Hongkong Bar was then toasted, and Judge Ball again replied. We believe his name was coupled with these toasts and he was thus obliged to rise again a second time, otherwise it would more properly have been acknowledged by a member of the Bar in actual practice. The British Navy at this late stage of the proceeding came in for unexpected honour, which were not the less heartily given for having been delayed beyond the usual period, and then Mr. Sutherland, in a very capital and amusing little speech, proposed the ladies. He was going to propose a toast, he said in effect, which was always greeted with enthusiasm, but none more than in Hongkong. The room by this time was as full as they could be, very nearly all Hongkong and half Macao being present. Under difficulty, however, the sets were formed.

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of the Portuguese community in Hongkong,

many of whom had rendered him material assistance during the last twenty years.

He reminded his hearers that we in China were in a small degree indebted to the Portuguese nation which had been the first to introduce the western civilisation into these regions.

He pointed out that the alliance between England and Portugal had existed, he believed, since the time of our second Charles and Catherine.

The Portuguese community of Hongkong had always regarded the Government of the country of their adoption, and, congratulated the King of Portugal on having such subjects.

His own health was then proposed, and in returning thanks he spoke very briefly.

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THE KOWLOON DOCKS MURDER.

## COOKIE HELD ON SUSPICION.

17th inst.

The rumour which gained currency in the city on Saturday afternoon as we were going to press to the effect that a coolie had been arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of Mr. J. R. Craig, late chief clerk of the Kowloon Docks, and which was exclusively reported by us, turns out to be correct.

The person under arrest is Chan Shui, a coolie, employed in the Hongkong and Whampoa Docks, and resides at No. 77, Berkeley Street, Hungshun. He was arrested by Police Sergeant O'Sullivan on Saturday, and when he was searched in the Hungshun Police Station a nasty-looking sheath knife was found on him, for which he could not give a satisfactory explanation.

Although he obtained the opportunity of proposing the health of the King of Portugal, it would take too long if he attempted to express his feelings towards individual members of the Portuguese community in Hongkong, many of whom had rendered him material assistance during the last twenty years. He reminded his hearers that we in China were in a small degree indebted to the Portuguese nation which had been the first to introduce the western civilisation into these regions.

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On the outward journey, Their Royal Highnesses will be accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Connaught and Princess Patricia.

On the outward voyage, Their Royal Highnesses will arrive at Singapore on Thursday morning, February 1st, and will leave at P. M. on the same day for Hongkong, travelling in P. & O. S. Devanha.

On the homeward journey, Their Royal Highnesses will arrive at Singapore on Thursday, February 14th, in P. & O. S. Delta, and are due to leave for Rangoon in British India as Palamotta on Monday, February 18th.

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CHUNG SHUN KOO'S BANK-  
RUPTCY.

## THAT OIL CONTRACT.

18th inst.  
This matter again came up in Bankruptcy jurisdiction this morning, his Honour the Chief Justice presiding.

Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. F. X. d'Almada e Castro, appeared for the creditors, Mr. W. H. Looker, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, representing the trustee, Mr. A. R. Lowe.

Mr. Looker said that as the estate was not a rich one the Trustee did not consider he would be justified in engaging counsel, and he, Mr. Looker, would, therefore, appear for the Trustee.

The creditors had held two meetings and as his Honour had decided that the judgment obtained by Mr. Ho Tung against the bankrupt should be executed, they decided to apply to the Court for either a receiver, or a sale for the benefit of the creditors. Mr. Looker then read certain correspondence and said that the creditors did not desire to call another meeting. The Trustee, however, wanted to know what the effect of his Lordship's decision was as regards the property seized by Mr. Ho Tung, under his execution—whether Mr. Ho Tung was entitled to the benefit of that execution on his own behalf, or only to the extent of the debt due to be paid, any surplus to be paid to the Trustee for the benefit of the other creditors. The Trustee had \$1,16,02 in hand being balance of rents received after paying off the interest to avoid the sale of the mortgaged property, and he wished to know if he was to pay that to the estate, in return for the money used to pay the back interest, or to repay the money advanced by the bankrupt's brother, or was he to keep it on behalf of Mr. Ho Tung and the mortgagees? The Official Receiver and Trustee had received other money on the Elgin Street property and the Trustee wanted to know what to do with it—was it Ho Tung's, or was it the creditors' money?

His Honour said that Ho Tung was a judgment creditor and that would entitle him to execution, regardless of the bankruptcy proceeding.

Mr. Slade said that Mr. Ho Tung was not entitled to the rents as he had not pursued his execution to completion.

His Honour said that the best course to pursue would be to hold the money in suspense account until Mr. Ho Tung moved in the matter. He was entitled to apply for the rents, and on that application the questions could be decided.

Mr. Slade said the creditors were very anxious that no money should be paid out of the estate as that was the fund from which their dividends had to come.

His Honour said he could not give an opinion on that yet and thought it was a matter that should come before him in Chambers.

Mr. Slade said he thought that any questions raised between the Trustee and Mr. Ho Tung, for both of whom Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon were the solicitors, must necessarily be settled to the prejudice of one or other of the parties.

Mr. Looker said he thought his friend was jumping to conclusions, without any grounds in saying he would advise one client against another.

Cheong Ho Ming, examined, said he was the managing partner of the Tek Tai oil shop. His partners were in Shanghai. The shop had been established in Hongkong last year. Witness personally entered into the two contracts produced. His shop had regular contract forms, with certain characters entered upon them, and the two contracts produced were made out on those forms. The contracts are not made in duplicate, but each party made their own and then exchanged them. The buyer got his form from witness. He had never entered into any contracts with Chang Shun Koo before. They were friends. Witness did a large business in nut oil. The contracts were generally arranged by brokers, but he had no broker in this particular instance. He had contracts now outstanding, in which no brokers were engaged. He had had cash transactions with Chang Shun Koo, before, amounting to small amounts for goods he purchased for cash for his friends and customers. Contradicting himself, witness said he had only had two transactions with Chang Shun Koo, and they were these two contracts.

Mr. Looker: Well, will you explain what your statements mean? You said you had had cash transactions with Chang Shun Koo, and now you say you had only these two contracts.

Witness: I mean that I never had any cash transactions with Chang Shun Koo. The contracts made with others are for delivery on arrival and cash payment. Chang Shun Koo's is for delivery and payment in twelve months from the date. Usually his contracts were for delivery within a few days from date of contract. He had no other outstanding contract for twelve months like these, and had never entered into one with the exception of Chang Shun Koo's. Witness's account filled up the contracts to his dictation. He made entries in his books at the time the contracts were made.

Witness produced the book.

It was invariably the practice to engage brokers to arrange contracts. Many customers came and bought the goods on contract themselves. His contracts do not all bear the word "broker." Sometimes they are printed on the forms. He had no regular broker for his business. The two contracts produced were not unusually large transactions. At the present moment he had no contracts outstanding for equally large amounts. He has no outstanding contact now as they had all been carried out, except Chang Shun Koo's.

Mr. Looker: You told us before you had.

Witness: In reality there are no outstanding contracts. I made a mistake before as I did not understand your question.

Mr. Looker: Can you, then, not produce any contract entered into with a broker.

Witness: Yes, I can; some old ones, but they have been put aside and I must have time to look for them.

Witness continuing, said Chang Shun Koo's contracts were the biggest he had entered into. He never took any sort of security from customers. There were in the market now three descriptions of ground oil for sale. He had two descriptions of oil for sale, his own manufacture and foreign manufacture. He charged a higher price for his own oil. He obtained his foreign oil in Shanghai; his own factory was in Kiangsu. The oil he bought was made in other provinces. Oil is manufactured in very many places, and the price and quality varies. The oil he sold to Chang Shun Koo was oil of his own factory. It is not entered in the contract, but is entered in the order book. The contract simply says "oil". It is not usual to put in the description of the oil in the contract; it is customary to say simply "raw oil."

At this point the Court adjourned for fifteen minutes.

Upon resuming after fifteen minutes, witness said during the adjournment he had searched for the contracts mentioned above, but had only been able to find one without a broker. He then went on to relate, from the other book, the various amounts of oil he had sold by contract, which showed that about 400 piculs was the highest amount in any one contract. In one of Cheong Shun Koo's contracts \$1,000 was paid as "bargain money." Witness left it to the buyer to pay him what he liked as "bar-

gain money," so he paid that amount; it was not as a percentage of the purchase money. In the other contract Chang Shun Koo paid "bargain money" without being asked to do so. Witness trusted him, so he did not ask for "bargain money." The contract was for delivery by instalments, but no amount was arranged—he could draw what he liked.

Mr. Looker: Then he could, if he wished to, draw the whole amount at once?

Witness: No, he could not, because the terms of the contract were for delivery by instalments during a period of twelve months. If he wished to take it all at once he could do so.

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Witness: No, he could

## BADINAGE BETWEEN LADIES.

## REASON FOR ANOTHER ADJOURNMENT.

20th inst.  
The case in which Mrs. Schmidt, of No. 25, Wong-nei-chong Road, summoned Miss Nisbet Violet Goldswyn, of 7, Wild Dell, for disorderly behaviour, was called on at the Police Court, this forenoon, and had to be remanded again because a solicitor "wasn't in touch."

Mr. H. J. Gardiner, of the office of Mr. O. D. Thomson, appeared for the prosecution and Mr. P. W. Goldring for the defence.

Mr. Gardiner informed the Court that he was not ready to proceed with the case and applied for another adjournment on the ground that he was not instructed.

Mr. Hazelton said that the case had once been adjourned and that Mr. Gardiner had had enough time to go into the case.

Mr. Gardiner contended that he had only recently been engaged.

Mr. Hazelton stated that the summons was taken out more than a week ago and therefore the complainant had ample time to see her solicitor.

Mr. Gardiner observed that his client had no intention of engaging counsel when she took out the summons. But when she heard that the defendant was engaging a solicitor she decided to have one too.

After more discussion, his Worship very unwillingly adjourned the case until to-morrow morning, and told Mr. Gardiner that he will grant no more remands in this case.

## SOME FEATURES OF LIFE AT WANCHAI.

21st inst.

The hearing was opened at the Police Court this forenoon, of the summons case in which Mrs. Schmidt, of No. 25, Wong-nei-chong, proceeded against Miss Nisbet Violet Goldswyn, of No. 7, Wild Dell, for disorderly behaviour.

Mr. H. J. Gardiner, of the office of Mr. O. D. Thomson, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. P. W. Goldring, of Messrs. Goldring and Barlow, represented the defendant.

Mr. Gardiner gave particulars of the case briefly. He said that his client and the defendant were once friends. In July last that friendship broke over a quarrel about Chinese cook, as defendant thought that complainant was trying to induce her cook to leave her service and join the complainant. Ever since that time complainant had received several letters and post-cards which were alleged to be of an improper character. Although, he said, there were no signatures to the letters, yet they could be traced to the defendant, as some of the "language" used in the letters was frequently uttered by the defendant. The letters he alleged were typewritten by a man at defendant's dictation. The first postcard that was received by the complainant had only one word, "Glorious," written on it. The second read, "Trust you do well." Some of these postcards, he concluded, had to be destroyed by the post-office official on account of the abominable language. He called the complainant to the witness-box.

Ada Schmidt, a widow, residing at No. 25, Wong-nei-chong Road, examined by Mr. Gardiner, declared that she had known the defendant for some time—about two years. In July last witness and the defendant had trouble over a cook. After the trouble, she received a series of letters.

How did you know they came from the defendant, asked Mr. Gardiner.

Because of the wording.

Mr. Gardiner handed witness a typewritten letter and asked her to point out the "familiar" words, which she did.

Do you know if accused is acquainted with an officer of the P. W. D.?—Yes.

Were you not at one time living with that officer?—Yes.

Do you know if officer (name mentioned) has a typewriter?

Yes, he has, and I recognise the letter as typewritten by him at defendant's instigation.

Cross-examined by Mr. Goldring: Witness said she knew the handwriting of the defendant—certainly, very well.

How did you fall out with the defendant over a cook?—asked Mr. Goldring.

She thought I wanted her cook, and I did not, replied complainant.

The P.W.D. officer was called a corroborated Mrs. Schmidt's story in part.

Do you ever go home drunk? asked Mr. Gardiner.

Sometimes. I can always find my way home anyway, he replied.

Have you a typewriter? Yes, I bought it—and it is an expensive one.

Can you typewrite?

I tried once—and broke the typewriter and then I chucked it. It was too expensive.

Did you want this case to come into Court?—I did not. Why?—For the sake of the children.

After both sides had addressed the Court at some length, Mr. Goldring contended that the case was one to be tried in a civil Court and not in a criminal one, his Worship held that there was no disorderly behaviour—the prosecution did not prove any—and he discharged the summons.

## COLD WATER STOPS SUICIDE.

## JAPANESE WOMAN'S TROUBLES.

21st inst.

A Japanese woman named Tsuneiko Okayama, twenty-two years of age, residing at No. 1, Ship Street, made an unsuccessful attempt to commit suicide in the harbour last night, but failed for help as soon as she touched the icy water. The manner in which this woman went about to end her life was very unusual. She left her house shortly after nine o'clock last evening, went down to Blaik Pier, engaged a sampan and asked to be rowed to a ship. She did not mind what ship it was, so long as it was a ship of some kind. The boatmen headed his craft for the steamer Atlanta. Things were very quiet on board ship. Work had long been over; the officer on watch was seen pacing the deck, a steam launch, bearing the same name as the steamer, was alongside. The Japanese woman, so we are informed, walked up the companion ladder, which led to the deck of the ship. On reaching the deck, the woman looked around her, and seeing no signs of life about, promptly jumped over the side. Her cries were heard coming from near the launch and some of the crew threw her a piece of rope which she caught hold of and was pulled on board the launch. She was later handed over to the police, and Inspector Warnock sent her to hospital. Her condition is serious, but she will live. Officers were despatched to interview the mistress of the house where Tsuneiko lived to learn why she wanted to kill herself. The police got a story, in which they put no credence. It is to the effect that yesterday's mail brought Tsuneiko a letter from Nippon. It was a very sad letter. Tsuneiko's grandmother had died. On account of that she wanted to join her grandmother. Tsuneiko Okayama will be discharged from hospital in a few days and will be up in her to give the Court an explanation.

## LARGE PROPERTY SALE.

## KOWLOON ESTATE SOLD FOR \$146,050.

20th inst.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ewens and Harston, Messrs. Hughes and Hough, auctioneers, put up for sale by public auction, at their sales rooms, Des Vaux Road, this afternoon, the following valuable leasehold property comprising all that place or parcel of ground with buildings to Cannanor, Granville and Kimberly Roads, registered in the Land Office as K.L.L. No. 540, held for the residue of a term of 75 years created by the Crown lease thereof, dated 3rd October, 1888; together with the messuages or dwelling houses known as Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, Ormby Terrace, and 1, 2, 3 and 4, Ormby Villas, Annual Crown Rent, \$560. Area, 123,232 square feet.

Bidding commenced at \$100,000 and rose by bids of \$1,000 each until \$146,000 was reached.

The competition was very brisk up to this point, the bids succeeding each other without hesitation. The offers came from Messrs Ho Kong Tong, A. F. de Soares, and S. Bisney.

At this stage there was a slight lull and the bids dropped to \$500 and occasionally \$50 offers were made and taken. At length the auctioneer stated that the offer made by Mr. Soares stood at \$146,000. Mr. Bisney offered \$50 and there being no further competition the property was knocked down to him at the price of \$146,050. The names of the principals were not disclosed.

## SUIT FOR MONEY DEPOSITED.

## ALLEGED BAD SERVICE.

20th inst.

At the Supreme Court this morning, before his Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisne Judge, presiding, Un-Kwong and Un-Tee sued Fung Shan Nam and the Kwong Fuk Cheong firm to recover the sum of \$300, being money deposited under a Chinese contract, and \$100 for breach of contract.

Mr. Daniels, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. F. X. d'Almeida Castro represented the persons served with the writ, the Kwong Fuk Cheong Sing Kee and Co.

His Honour: But this writ has been amended.

Mr. d'Almeida Castro: The writ is against the Kwong Fuk Cheong firm, and it was served on the Kwong Fuk Cheong Sing Kee.

Mr. Daniels: I would like to have the Sing Kee firm joined as partners with defendants in this action. We had no notion there was such a firm.

His Honour: Then why did you go and serve that firm?

Mr. Daniels: There was no indication outside the shop, or any other indication to lead us to suppose the firm had changed hands.

His Honour: You have not served the defendant yet; you have served another firm.

Mr. Daniels: We sue the Kwong Fuk Cheong, and served the writ of summons on the firm bearing that name, at the place where that business has always been carried on.

His Honour: The trouble is, as far as I can see, that you have to serve the defendant, which you have not done.

Mr. Daniels: Your Lordship has only my friend's statement for that. I am prepared to prove service on the Kwong Fuk Cheong firm.

His Honour: Alright, prove it.

Mr. Daniels: I will call the bailiff, my Lord. The bailiff was called and stated that he served the writ on the Kwong Fuk Cheong, firm.

His Honour: The order I made was that a copy of the writ of summons should be served on some inmate of No. 247 Des Vaux Road West, the last known place of business of the defendants.

Mr. Daniels: I was not engaged in the case at that time, but I was under the impression that that order was made in reference to the first defendant.

The bailiff said he served the writ on Fung Shan Nam.

His Honour: Then there was service on the firm.

Mr. Daniels: The application was for leave to serve on Fung Shan Nam, but we are not denying him.

His Honour: Well, you had better serve the writ on the others.

Mr. Daniels: We have done so.

His Honour: Not on the order I made.

The bailiff said he served a copy of the writ on the firm first, and then on the person in charge of the business.

His Honour: What business? What was the name on the signboard outside the shop?

The bailiff: Kwong Fuk Cheong, my Lord.

His Honour: Well you've served the Kwong Fuk Cheong you can take judgment against them, and fight the case out afterwards, as to whether it is the same firm.

Mr. Daniels: The Kwong Fuk Cheong carried on business at the address in question for many years, and there was nothing to indicate that another firm is now established there.

His Honour: I will give judgment against the Kwong Fuk Cheong, and then the issue will arise as to whether the firm is the Kwong Fuk Cheong or the Kwong Fuk Cheong Sing Kee.

The master of the latter firm was called and stated that when he took over the business of the Kwong Fuk Cheong firm, he changed the name to the Kwong Fuk Cheong Sing Kee firm.

His Honour: Whom do you want judgment against?

Mr. Daniels: The Kwong Fuk Cheong firm, my Lord.

His Honour: What about Fung Shan Nam?

Mr. Daniels: I did not know we were proceeding against him at this particular stage of the proceedings, my Lord; but if your Lordship will give judgment against him, it will save our coming up here again.

His Honour: Well, I don't know if they knew I was bankrupt or not.

Mr. Harston: Just just now you told us that they did not know.

Witness: I don't know.

Mr. Harston: That's all, my Lord.

His Honour: Then we may say the public examination closed.

Mr. Harston: Yes, I think we have found out all that we are likely to find out.

His Honour: Yes, it seems so. Have you anything to ask, Mr. Wakeman?

Mr. Wakeman: No, I don't think there is anything left for me to ask, my Lord.

His Honour: Then the public examination is closed.

Mr. Harston: Will your Lordship make the same order as before, that he must find \$3,000 security, with the usual alternative?

His Honour: Oh, yes certainly; that order stands.

The Court then adjourned.

## A YOUTHFUL LITIGANT

## HAS NO RIGHT TO SUE.

21st inst.

A case was called before His Honour the Puisne Judge, presiding in Summary Jurisdiction this morning, in which when the plaintiff was called, a youth stepped forward and said he was the plaintiff.

His Honour: Are you a partner?

Witness: Yes.

His Honour: You are a very youthful partner. You look more like a shopboy.

Witness: The business was my fat father's.

His Honour: When did he die?

Witness: A year and half ago.

Have you taken out letters of administration?—No.

Have you a mother?—Yes.

Has she taken out letters?—No.

Then you have no right to the business, and cannot sue for debts due to the firm.

The plaintiff's solicitor then asked for the case to be held over in order to consider the position had the remedy.

## BANKRUPTCY.

## "ROBBED PETER TO PAY PAUL."

21st inst.

Before His Honour the Chief Justice, presiding in Bankruptcy Jurisdiction this morning, the public examination of Lo Ming, managing partner of the Sun Cheung firm, in the matter of the Sun Cheung firm, *says*, Lok Yu Nam, was conducted by Mr. J. E. Harrison, of Messrs. Ewens and Harston, on behalf of the creditors. Lo Ming, declared, said his books produced showed the transactions of the firm. As regards the payments made to Shawan, Tomes, and Company, the book showed that on 2nd January last he paid \$735 less the commission, on 21st February \$1,072.50, on 18th April two payments of \$1, co odd and \$1, co odd.

Mr. Harston: Are you aware that not one of the dates you have given us is correct?

Witness: Well, my books are properly chopped, as showing that the money was paid on those dates.

Mr. Harston: When was the last payment?

Witness: In August.

Mr. Harston: Then why did you tell us in your statement that you paid \$437.50 in September, the money, as you said, being received from the Kwong Fuk On in Macao?

Witness: What I said was that I borrowed the money in August to pay Shawan, Tomes, and when I got the money from Macao, I repaid the loan.

Mr. Harston: Have you paid any money to your relations?

Witness: No.

Mr. Harston: What about the house you sold?

Witness: Only half of it was sold, and I had only a share in it.

Mr. Harston: Have you no other property in the country?

Witness: No, I sold all, even my railway shares.

Mr. Harston: What have you done with the money?

Witness: I have used it for the support of my children. I only received \$150.

Mr. Harston: How do you account for the fact that as your assets are only \$900 odd, and you owe Shawan, Tomes \$1,270?

country of all that is best and most delicious in the shape of sweets and flavours for the Yule-tide board.

Messrs. Chazalon have been so long established at Hongkong that their name has become famous for everything connected with good living and table delicacies.

For the present Xmas season they are displaying such a choice of preserved delicacies, sweets, crystallized fruits, chocolates, etc., *de luxe*, as have never before delighted the taste of Hongkong housewives.

The Xmas "treats" of Huntley and Palmer crown their shelves, while below these, the biscuit and indispensable Christmas plum puddings from the famous house of Cross & Blackwell.

There are to be found Turkey fits, dates, crystallized fruits, dried fruits in syrup, raisins, almonds, and nuts of every description in the most joyous profusion, while toys and crackers abound.

In sweets and bon-bons there are Pascall's famous candies, fondants, marrons, glaces, and chocolates of every known shape and flavor, of makes English, French, and Swiss, and all, but at absurdly cheap prices. Little, but delicate biscuits and wafers from the famous Patisserie of Dijon are well presented in Messrs. Chazalon's stock of tempting delicates. Of wines and liqueurs this house carries a large stock of the most sumptuous French brands, and their champagnes, Burgundies, and claret will be found to be of exquisite choice and "gout."

Add to all these attractions, a huge exhibit of beautiful perfumery and toys, and crackers of every description, and you will find Messrs. Chazalon's store, a veritable palace of delight, but nevertheless a place in which the purchasing power of a dollar will extend very far indeed.

#### THE WINE GROWERS' SUPPLY CO.

The cellars of the above firm are well worth a visit this season since therein is stocked a huge supply of the finest wines of Portugal, consigned direct from the Company Agricola e Commercial dos Vinhos do Porto. This famous range of ports embraces everything, from a light tawny, running up through successive grades of excellence to the celebrated Quinta do Porto Nos. 1 and 2. When it is remembered that the shippers are the successors of the world renowned house of Dona Antonia A. Ferreira of Oporto, who supply some of our most famous British export firms, no further guarantee is necessary as to the superiority of their vintages. In addition to these ports, the Wine Growers' Supply Co. also stock large quantities of the champagnes of L. Rozeil & Co., Reims, and the liqueurs and brandies of the same house at Cognac, while they are sole agents for the choice claret of Jules Mermier & Co. of Bordeaux, and the well known and justly appreciated I. X. L. Fleet Liqueur Scotch Whisky.

#### MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

The premises of our local Whitley's, the universal providers of Hongkong Messrs. Lane Crawford & Co. have taken on their Christmas garb for the coming festival.

In every department they have put forth their greatest efforts to please. In their Grocery department they have magnificent exhibits of sweets, candies, crystallized fruits, nuts, most beautiful and artistically designed crackers and bon-bons, and their delicious York hams and the cheese of Stilton are displayed to tempt the jaded appetite of the expatriated colonist.

In their household department an exceedingly beautiful show of silverware affords a broad choice to those wishing to make Xmas presents of a useful character, while in the realms given over to drapery and fancy goods, the ladies can spend hours of delight in the purchase of the lovely trifles which are there shown.

What present could possibly be of greater use than, for example, a suit or stock case, or a handsomely fitted dressing case; or which Messrs. Lane Crawford are showing such a striking variety at absurdly cheap prices.

#### MESSRS. A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co.'s windows have been turned into perfect bower of delight by the display of the beautiful goods imported by them for the Xmas trade.

While they have confined their importations almost exclusively to ca dies, bon-bons, and chocolates of every variety, English, French, and American, we doubt if Hongkong has ever before witnessed such a gorgeously tasteful display at Yule-tide. Their bon-bons and crackers, and the general get up of the delightfully novel and beautiful sweet-carts, makes them know the most artistic we have yet seen.

In their other departments, where a prominent position is given to their display of delicate perfume, and a variety of those beautiful toilet requisites which make such acceptable Christmas gifts, the exhibit points to the fact that Messrs. Watson have in nowise lost their old power of knowing how to cater for the varied tastes of their large clientele.

#### MESSRS. COTTAM AND CO.

All the world is aware of the fair-faced cashmere which is now proceeding at the house of these favourite tailors and outfitters.

In these days of the lean kinc, one's thoughts of Christmas gifts turn, very naturally, to things useful, and where in Hongkong can a man be better turned out than at Cottam's, both in point of tailoring in particular and outfit in general.

The very genuine great reductions, which Messrs. Cottam have made in the sale price of their tasteful range of goods, bring it within the reach of everybody, to be well-groomed, or else that those nearest and dearest to them are well and fashionably dressed.

The universal verdict is—If you want to make really useful presents, go and visit Cottam & Co.

#### MESSRS. A. CHEE & CO.

No more sensible present could be made to the youth able to take care of it; than a photo-camera such as the one which Messrs. A. Chee hold a large stock of every size and shape—from the small-to-the large and more ambitious standard field or studio-camera. Messrs. A. Chee & Co. also have a stock of silver and electrical ware, which should form acceptable Christmas presents of a useful kind, while of the same nature is their large display of household furniture, and everything of a utilitarian kind which serves to make the home comfortable.

Messrs. A. Chee's premises are well worth a visit by the domestically inclined.

#### POWELL'S FANCY BAZAAR.

To use a very common expression it may safely be said that the enterprising firm of Powell and Company, who have their habitation in the Alexandra Building, have "spread themselves" in their efforts to cater this year for the wants of old and young of both sexes, and their display of Christmas goods this year would certainly appear to have achieved a record for this Colony. While the general purchasing public see the results in the dainty and attractive articles displayed, they think or wonder of the long and serious labour and thought which should prove most suitable for the requirements of the residents of the Colony, and this year particular season of the year, when all men's and women's thoughts turn to "good will and cheer," and the little ones are on the

tip-toe of excited anticipation as to what will fill their stockings.

There are rocking horses of the most life-like and realistic description, prancing side by side with the more sedate domestic hobby-horses here are beautifully finished and upholstered dolls' perambulators; cricket sets to suit budding Graces; toy pianos upon which real ones—even though the key-board be limited—can be played; guns and soldiers to please the tastes of future Kitchens, and enough novelties, fabrics, and domesticities of every description to furnish a hundred Zoots.

The dolls, which form the most important feature of the exhib' libo deserve very special mention for themselves. There are French dolls, and English dolls, and dolls of every possible nationality, dressed and undressed; blonde and brunette, of all sizes and complexions to suit the critical tastes of the most fastidious little maiden.

Amongst one of the finest shows of dolls we have seen in the Far East are to be found dolls of cochineal, wax dolls, porcelain dolls, performing niggers and clowns, Spanish Gitanas, "dolls of high degree," and aquatiques "dolls in arms." One of the best, perhaps, in the stock is a really very handsome doll, with long "real hair," encased in a box which also contains, tolls, puffs, curls, fringes, hair-pins, curling-tongs, and spirit lamp, together with a book of instructions, compiled by a Court hair-dresser, as to how to dress the hair in accordance with the latest and most up-to-date modes. And all this is obtainable for very modest sum, and should prove, as to the book of instructions, acceptable even to the "girls of an older growth," who wish to be quite in the front ranks of fashion. Among the games are marvellous novelties, unique in design and most ingenious of invention. Here we have "Pulling out the rooster's tail," and even as we see it we can, fancy, hear the "crows" of delight of the youngsters as its mode of operation is unfolded before their wonder, wondering eyes. Next we find building materials for "Raiing a new town," games of chance for prizes, games for boys, games for girls, games for all. Among the most attractive of the articles, which can scarcely be called "toys," are miniature motor-cars, with rubber tyres; be it lamp and all complete; fine models of naval boats, from H.M.S. *Dreadnought* to the smallest torpedo destroyers; together with pleasure yachts of perfect proportion and build. But while Messrs. Powell and Co. have devoted so much attention to the care of the little ones' wants at this season, the elders are not forgotten, and in all the departments are to be found most attractive articles for the "grown up," especially selected, with the utmost care, and fitly brought, to meet the requirements of the presently approaching season, with all its variety of function and entertainment. Amid all this wealth of choice and artistic article displayed to magnetize the customers from the public purse into the coffers of the enterprising firm, one, and perhaps the most important of all, is the remarkably low—even most reasonable—prices at which this variety of good things is offered, for each article has been appraised with due regard to the lowest possible figure—always a very serious consideration at this season of "hand in pocket" and a question which Messrs. Powell and Co. have been most careful not to lose sight of, and for that reason, apart from all others, they deserve the fullest support of a discerning public.

#### CARELESS DRIVING.

##### THREE-YEAR OLD CHILD HURT.

Ip Wai, a truckman of Yau Ma Tei, was released on \$250 bail by Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court, this morning, to come up for sentence on Monday next. The charge against him was that of carelessly driving a truck at Yau Ma Tei yesterday and causing bodily harm to a three-year old boy, Chan Kwai by name, who is at present under treatment for his injuries at the Tung Wa Hospital. The defendant is a truckman employed on the reclamation works at Yau Ma Tei. Trucks, run on rails, are engaged to remove earth from the hillside to the foreshore. Shortly after one o'clock yesterday afternoon the defendant had charge of one of these loaded trucks and was returning to the foreshore at a fast rate. Little Chan Kwai was playing about the road and did not see the truck coming. The defendant, it was asserted, had no attention to what was ahead of him, but went recklessly on. When the truck was a few yards away the boy made to cross the truck and was knocked down, the wheels of the truck passing over his wrist. He was removed to hospital by the police in a serious condition and the truckman arrested.

#### ALLEGED ASSAULT BY INDIAN SOLDIERS.

##### LONG STANDING ACTION ADJOURNED.

The long standing case between Mr. P. W. Goldring and the Indian soldiers at Kowloon, which was set for hearing to-day, was called on this morning before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, but had to be adjourned again because of the absence of the Indian soldiers. According to Mr. C. D. Wilkinson, solicitor for the Indians, the Indians were communicated with but he heard nothing from them. There are two summonses in the case. The first is the one in which Mr. Goldring alleges assault on October 15th last at Kowloon, and the second is against Mr. Goldring and Mr. Barlow for assaulting the soldiers.

Mr. G. E. Morrell, of Messrs. Denny and Crowley, Crown Solicitors, represented the complainant in the first case, whilst Mr. C. D. Wilkinson, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, defended the Indians.

When the case was called on before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, Mr. Goldring immediately begged for another adjournment. When the case was set for hearing to-day, he said, a letter was sent to the parties who were and are still in camp. He expected the regiment to be back by Christmas and if the Court gave him a remand he would undertake to get them.

Mr. Morrell said he objected to a remand and observed that he did not know if the men were in the Colony.

Mr. Wilkinson—they are here.

Mr. Morrell—Then I must apply for a warrant.

Mr. Worship—Oh no! I cannot give you a warrant.

Mr. Morrell—he case is being put off and off and off and off. I object to the manner the case is being conducted. There appears to be no effort made to get the men here.

Mr. Wilkinson contended that he had written to his clients, and he objected to the things Mr. Morrell had said.

His Worship stated that he could not issue a warrant because the men were not here and he must, certainly, grant a remand, but he thought they should have been present.

Mr. Morrell thought it was simply a case of "contempt of Court."

His Worship gave Mr. Wilkinson to understand that he must undertake to see that his clients were present at the next hearing.

Mr. Wilkinson said could not "undertake" to do that, but he would try to get the men.

Mr. Morrell asked the Court to allow him costs as he had been to Court several times in this case.

His Worship said he had no power to do so, costs.

Then will your Worship strike out the charge against my client? The parties are not here," said Mr. Morrell.

His Worship replied that he could not do so

but adjourned the case until next Saturday.

Informing the defendant's solicitor that he must see his client were present.

#### THE HON. COLONIAL SECRETARY.

It is rumoured that the position of Police Judge of the Supreme Court at Singapore has been offered to Hon. Mr. T. Seddon Smith, Colonial Secretary, Hongkong. Inquiries made by our representative in official circles, however, did not elicit any confirmation.

In *Who's Who in the Far East*, we find the following:

Smith, Hon. Thomas Sorcombe (Hongkong) B.A., LL.B.; Acting Colonial Secretary; b. Feb. 14, 1859. Entered the service at a cadet in 1882, and passed in 1886. Held appointments of acting Registrar General and acting Police Magistrate, was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in Nov. 1893; appointed Acting Police Magistrate in 1895, and acting Police Judge in 1896; acting Colonial Treasurer, 1897; acting Colonial Secretary in 1901; Police Magistrate from July, 1903; held positions of Acting Police Judge, Acting Colonial Secretary, during 1893 and 1901; resumed duty as Police Magistrate in 1903, and was appointed Police Judge in '04, which position he held until 1904; is at present Acting Colonial Secretary. Standard V, which did badly last year is now well up to the mark.

Geography.—Standard III failed rather badly in an examination on the Canton province. It is curious that facts of local interest seem often to be those least studied. As usual boys know little about the grand canal and about the Canton-Hankow Railway, and in this respect the Chinese boys were the worst offenders.

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Standard V, which did badly last year is now well up to the mark.

Mathematics.—Standard VII which is much stronger numerically than last year, still showed no very great improvement.

Writing.—Greatly improved. Compositions are neat, and handwriting is generally very good.

Standard VII which is much stronger numerically than last year, still showed no very great improvement.

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Penmanship.—Standard VII failed rather badly in an examination on the Canton province. It is curious that facts of local interest seem often to be those least studied. As usual boys know little about the grand canal and about the Canton-Hankow Railway, and in this respect the Chinese boys were the worst offenders.

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#### THE INTER-SCHOOL SPORTS, BUT THEY WILL ALWAYS BE.

It is rumoured that the inter-school sports, which are always held at school, are limited to a weekly playground. They also take much interest in ball which is being given regularly

## TELEGRAMS.

HONGKONG TELEGRAPH

SERVICE

## SHANGHAI LIBEL ACTION.

PLAINTIFF AWARDED \$3,000  
DAMAGES

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 18th December,  
3.30 p.m.

Judgment has been delivered in the action H.E. Bottlewalla vs. Shroff & Co., in which the plaintiff claimed \$5,000 damages against defendants who, it was alleged, had published a false and malicious libel concerning the plaintiff.

The Court awarded the plaintiff \$3,000 damages.

In this action the plaintiff, who is a British subject and a merchant and commission agent, carrying on business at Kobe, Japan, while the defendants are merchants at Shanghai and elsewhere, alleged that on or about the 20th of December, 1904, the defendants falsely and maliciously wrote and published "and concerning the plaintiff in the Gujrati language, the words following: 'Be careful, and remember that, by placing perfect confidence in Bottlewalla, you may not be placed in trouble. This gentleman has already served a sentence in jail and from all these facts you will now understand everything necessary, and you must be cautious in your dealings with him in business, so that others may not trouble, and that you may not be entrapped.' The defendant admitted that their manager at Shanghai had sent a letter to their manager at Kobe in which these words were contained, but submitted that the letter was a private and confidential document and was written without malice. Moreover, they alleged that plaintiff had sustained no damage."

ED. H. K. T.

## AMERICANS' REUNION.

BANQUET TO JUDGE WILFLEY  
AND CONSUL RODGERS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 19th December,  
2.20 p.m.

The members of the American Association at Shanghai entertained Judge L. R. Wilfley, who has been appointed to preside over the new American Court at Shanghai, and Consul Rodgers at a banquet last evening.

## THE HAIMEN RIOTS.

## DIPLOMATS IN CONFERENCE.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 19th December,  
2.20 p.m.

Sheh Tseng, the Director of the Foreign Bureau for the district of Chekiang, leaves Hangchow for Ningpo to-day.

The object of his visit to the latter city is to meet the British and French representatives for the purpose of discussing the recent disturbances which occurred at Haimen.

## CANTON DAY BY DAY.

## OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

[From a Correspondent.]

Shameen 14th December, 1906.

Mr. Lo Wieg Chong has assumed the office of First Secretary to H.E. Viceroy Chow Fu and in charge of his Bureau of Foreign Affairs. This gentleman is a nephew of the late Chinese Minister at the Court of St. James, H. E. Lo Lok, and owing to his connection for several years past with the service of the Viceroy and his intimate knowledge of local affairs he will no doubt prove a most invaluable adviser to the Viceroy. The news of this appointment was received here with much gratification. Mr. Ho You, the late Consul-General at San Francisco, has been appointed to assist him.

The rumoured appointment, however, of Mr. Lee Chee as one of the secretaries is now contradicted. He is unquestionably a very efficient and capable man, thoroughly well versed in official matters, and have held various important offices before. With regard to the position, against him alleged to have been made to Peking by some Cantonese merchants, as reported in one of our contemporaries, presumably taken from a Chinese newspaper, this is totally unfounded, inasmuch as the Viceroy would in the first instance have been appealed to instead of representations being made direct to the Authorities at Peking. From reliable official sources I learn that Mr. Lee was appointed a wuyuan in the Dutch Folly.

IMPERIAL JAPANESE POST OFFICE.

To add to the local facilities of postal communication here, the Japanese Government have arrangements to establish a Post Office in Shangha. A suitable building has been secured and active preparations are in evidence of the office being started very soon. A staff of Japanese trained in postal matters is already on the spot and adequate numbers of Chinese postmen engaged. It is confidently hoped that the service will prove as efficient as that of the other Post Offices in this City.

CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 14th December,

A number of merchants, officials and other influential men of Canton, yesterday telegraphed to the Waiwupu and the Ministry of Posts and Communications, protesting against the agreement in regard to the building of the Canton-Kowloon Railway. They strenuously objected to the clauses on which the agreement was drawn up, in regard to the raising of the capital, and stated that the people of Canton are not without their capital ready for investment, and moreover, there is sufficient

capital in the Yuenkun Railway Company to include this railway in its construction scheme, so there is no need whatever to raise a loan from foreigners, which will give the control of the road to outsiders.

A similar telegram was also transmitted to the Kwar Jung merchants, and others in Shanghai, requesting them at the same time to also telegraph their protest to the authorities at Peking, in regard to the matter.

A FOREIGN TEACHER FINED.

Yesterday about three o'clock, a number of lads from the Kun-Ao College were going through their drill in a vacant piece of ground at the end of Fong Loi Street in the western suburb. At the same time a few foreigners were also there, playing at ball. One of the foreigners threw the ball purposely at one of the scholars, who protested, but was insulted. On blowing the whistle, by the lad, a police officer came and arrested the offender, and brought the foreigner to the No. 12 Police Station. He was ultimately fined \$3 and had to give security for his good behaviour in the future. It is reported that this foreigner is a teacher at one of the suburban colleges.

EXPORTATION OF RICE.

A short time ago the Canton Chamber of Commerce, owing to the high price of rice, petitioned H. E. the Viceroy to prohibit the export of this commodity and now H. E. has issued orders to that effect. The Viceroy has sent out instructions to the Commissioners of Customs and other officials in the various ports to strictly prohibit the exportation of rice.

PRISON LABOUR.

Formerly prisoners of the various prisons did nothing, but eat, smoke opium, idle and gamble all day long. Now the Namhoi Magistrate has strictly prohibited the prisoners of his jail from smoking opium and has put them to various works including boat-making. Now the Magistrate has made arrangements to purchase a number of sewing machines from the Singer Sewing Machine Company and put them men on sewing work.

COMMISSIONER OF KOWLOON CUSTOMS.

To-morrow H.E. the Viceroy will receive Mr. Parr, the Kowloon Commissioner of Customs.

Yesterday H.E. the Viceroy visited several colleges and afterwards embarked in a steam-launch for the purpose of visiting the Government Industrial Manufactury.

KOWLOON RAILWAY.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 15th December.

A meeting of all the schools and colleges will be called to discuss the situation in connection with the Canton-Kowloon Railway and to send a petition of protest against the loan agreement to the authorities at Peking.

The Viceroy intends to alter one of the buildings of his yamen into a foreign-style building, for entertaining foreign visitors. The work of construction was begun yesterday.

It is reported that Chang To Choi, president of the Yuen-han Railway Company, will return to-day to Canton from Macao and will attend to office business of the railway company from to-morrow. The date of the next general meeting of the company has been fixed to take place on the 17th instant.

On the morning of the 15th instant, about 4 o'clock, some eight robbers broke open the door of Fan Wing, of Fung On Street, Honan, and took away clothing and about \$10 to \$20 in cash. The rascals also captured the young proprietor of the establishment and one of his employees.

H.E. the Viceroy will receive the Consul-General for Japan at Canton on Monday next.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

FURTHER PROTESTS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 17th December.

Last month a merchant of Wong Lin petitioned the Viceroy with regard to the prevention of the recurrence of smuggling on board the vessels plying up and down the West River. The Viceroy has now replied to this petition stating that the ex-Viceroy Shum has already issued instructions to the Commissioners of Customs and other Customs officials to keep a strict watch. With regard to salt smuggling on these steamers H.E. stated there must be some officials at the bottom of these affairs and he will make strict inquiries about the matter and will communicate with the different Custom Houses to keep a sharp lookout for the smugglers.

Yesterday a meeting of the schools and colleges of Canton was held at Mun Yuan, in the Western suburb, to protest against the agreement in connection with the Canton-Kowloon Railway scheme. Almost all the schools were represented at the meeting. Mr. Ma Kwei Ho was unanimously voted to the chair. It was finally decided to call another meeting to discuss further matters in connection with the agreement, on the 23rd instant. In the meantime a telegram is to be transmitted to H. E. Tai Hung Tze and Tang Shao Yee, requesting these two officials to make a complaint, on their behalf, to the Waiwupu, against the terms of the loan agreement of the Canton-Kowloon Railway.

The American Boycott Association will call a meeting to-day for the purpose of transmitting a telegram to the authorities at Peking, protesting against the terms of the agreement entered by the Government in regard to the Canton-Kowloon Railway.

Formerly third class passenger cars of the Canton-Fatshan Railway were often crowded out to the disadvantage of the female passengers. Now the company has decided to reserve several of the third class passenger cars for the sole use of female passengers, which is considered a much better arrangement.

PANAMA LABOURERS.

H.E. the Viceroy has received instructions from the Grand Council at Peking, directing him to make inquiries and arrest those recruiters who have been trying to induce labourers from Kwangtung to proceed to America to work on the Panama Canal.

Hung A-chung, who was sent to the Namhoi Magistrate to be tried for slaying from the British Consulate, appeared before the magistrate, but pleaded not guilty to the charge brought against him. Consequently the British Consul-General had to send two witnesses—one a Chinese official and the other a foreigner—to prove the case, and when again put on trial the offender admitted the charge.

A fire occurred this afternoon at On Lam Street, but report is not yet to hand as to the amount of damage done.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 18th December.

President Chang To Choi of the Yuen-han Railway Company, who returned to Canton a few days ago, called on H.E. the Viceroy yesterday.

Next Sunday, the 23rd instant, being the winter solstice all officials, both military and civil, have been ordered to appear at the Imperial Temple in their official ceremonial robes to perform ceremony for the occasion.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week ending on Thursday, the 14th instant, the transactions during the week were as follows:

—The transactions during the week have been mostly confined to Indo-Chinas, which have again been the medium of a large business.

Some time ago, the Consul General for France communicated to H. E. the Viceroy the fact that some Roman Catholic Missionaries wish to obtain permission to establish a church in Yung Kong sub-district, H. E. the Viceroy wrote to the local authorities at Yung Kong and has received a reply from the sub-district Magistrate, stating that robbers and brigands are numerous in these places and that he considered sufficient protection cannot be offered to foreigners and asking H. E. to reply to the French Consul that effect.

Yesterday about three o'clock, a number of lads from the Kun-Ao College were going through their drill in a vacant piece of ground at the end of Fong Loi Street in the western suburb. At the same time a few foreigners were also there, playing at ball. One of the foreigners threw the ball purposely at one of the scholars, who protested, but was insulted. On blowing the whistle, by the lad, a police officer came and arrested the offender, and brought the foreigner to the No. 12 Police Station. He was ultimately fined \$3 and had to give security for his good behaviour in the future. It is reported that this foreigner is a teacher at one of the suburban colleges.

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Yesterday about three o'clock, a number of lads from

# The Lióngkóng Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1861.)

NEW SERIES No. 5842

一九〇六年十二月七日

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1906.

A\$0 PER ANNUM.  
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

## Banks.

**YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.**  
ESTABLISHED 1860.  
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Yen 24,000,000  
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... 21,000,000  
CAPITAL UNCALLED ..... 3,000,000  
RESERVE FUND ..... 15,700,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies.  
TOKIO. HONOLULU. SHANGHAI.  
NAGASAKI. NEWCHWANG.  
LYONS. MUKDEN.  
SAN FRANCISCO. PORT ARTHUR.  
BOMBAY. CHEFOO.  
TIENSIN. DALNY.  
PEKING. KOREA.  
KOBE. TIE-LING.  
LONDON. OSAKA.  
NEW YORK.

LONDON BANKERS:  
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.  
PARKS' BANK, LTD.  
THE UNION OF LONDON AND  
SMITHS' BANK, LTD.

HONGKONG BRANCH—INTEREST ALLOWED.  
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.  
per Annum on the Daily Balance.  
On fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent.

" " 4 "  
" " 3 "  
TAKEO TAKAMICHI,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1906. [21]

**THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,**  
**AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.**

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... £100,000  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-HOLDERS ..... £100,000  
RESERVE FUND ..... £10,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT  
ACCOUNT AT THE RATE OF 3 PER CENT.  
per Annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 percent.

" " 6 "... 3 "  
" " 3 "... 2 "

T. P. COCHRANE  
Manager.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1906. [23]

**INTERNATIONAL BANKING  
CORPORATION.**

FISCAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES  
IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND  
THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS  
AUTORISED ..... GOLD \$10,000,000  
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... GOLD \$ 3,250,000  
RESERVE FUND ..... GOLD \$ 3,250,000

HEAD OFFICE:  
NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE:  
THREADNEEDLE HOUSE, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:  
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF  
ENGLAND, LIMITED.

THE CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE  
WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description  
of Banking and Exchange Business,  
receives Money in Current Account at the  
rate of 2% per annum on daily balances and ac-  
cepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates—  
For 12 months 4% per cent per annum.

" " 4 "... 3 "  
" " 3 "... 2 "

No. 9, Queen's Road, Central,  
Hongkong.

H. PINCKNEY,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 17th October, 1906. [24]

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-  
MAATSCHAPPIJ.  
(Netherlands Trading Society.)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID-UP CAPITAL FL. 45,000,000 (£3,750,000).  
RESERVE FUND ..... FL. 5,000,000 (£ 417,000).

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai,  
Rangoon, Sematang, Sourabaya, Cheribon,  
Tegal, Pecalongan, Paseroean, Tjilatap,  
Padang, Medan (Del), Palembang, Kola-  
Radja (Acheen), Telok-Semawe (Acheen),  
Bandjermasih.

Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colom-  
bo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bang-  
kok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy,  
Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney,  
New York, San Francisco, &c.

LONDON BANKERS:  
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS'  
BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for  
collection Bills of Exchange, issues  
letters of credit on its Branches and cor-  
respondents in the East, on the Continent, in  
Great Britain, America, and Australia, and  
transacts banking business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED.  
On Current Account at the rate of 2% per  
cent per annum on daily balances.

Fixed Deposits 12 months 4% per annum.  
Do. 6 do. 4% do.  
Do. 3 do. 3% do.

L. ENGEL,  
Agent.

Hongkong, 28th February, 1906. [25]

## Hotel.

## HONGKONG HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.  
Military Band during dinner on Saturday Nights.

Hongkong, 15th March, 1906.

H. HAYNES,  
Manager. [26]

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1906.

大英報  
第二十屆二十英連書

## Mails.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL ON REMARKS.  
SHANGHAI and JAPAN ..... { BORNEO ..... } About 23rd Freight and  
Capt. G. W. Gordon, R.N.R. December Passage.

SHANGHAI ..... { DELTA ..... } About 28th Freight and  
Capt. C. L. Daniel. December Passage.

LONDON, &c., via usual Ports { DELHI ..... } 29th Dec. See Special  
of Call ..... { Capt. J. D. Abbott, R.N.R. Noon. Advertisements.

For Further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 20th December, 1906. [27]

## Intimations.

### LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

### CHRISTMAS SHOPPING.

For the convenience of Customers

### LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.'S STORE

WILL REMAIN OPEN UNTIL

6 p.m. on Friday, 21st instant.

4 p.m. on Saturday, 22nd "

or on Monday, 24th "

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 20th December, 1906. [28]

## V. O. S.

AND

### EXTRA SPECIAL FINEST LIQUEUR

ARE THE BEST WHISKIES OBTAINABLE.

### CALDBECK MACGREGOR & CO.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

15, Queen's Road, Central.

Hongkong, 18th December, 1906. [29]

### HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO.

LIMITED.

### CHEAP EXCURSIONS TO MACAO.

SATURDAY, 22nd December.

THE Company's Steamship

### " HONAM "

will depart from the COMPANY'S WHARF at 5 P.M.

Returning departure from Macao about 7.30 P.M.

Return Fare, 1st Class ..... \$4.00

" returning on Sunday ..... \$5.00

" 2nd Class, available to return on Sunday or Monday 2.00

OTHER RATES AS USUAL.

SUNDAY, 23rd December.

Time of departure from Hongkong 9.30 A.M. from DOUGLAS WHARF.

" from Macao 3 P.M.

A second departure from Hongkong to Macao at 7 P.M.

Luncheon and Refreshments supplied on board.

Popular Excursion Rates as usual.

Children under 12 years Half-Price. NO CHITS will be accepted, and servants' passages must be paid for.

W. E. CLARKE  
Adm. Secretary.

Hongkong, 17th December, 1906. [30]

## Intimations.

### JAPAN COALS

### THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA (MITSUI & Co.)

HEAD OFFICE—1, SURUGA-CHO, TOKYO.

LONDON BRANCH—34, LIMB STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG BRANCH—PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, ICE HOUSE STREET.

OTHER OFFICES:

New York, San Francisco, Hamburg, Bombay, Singapore, Sourabaya, Manila, Amoy, Shanghai, Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang, Port Arthur, Seoul, Chonanpo, Yokohama, Yokosuka, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Madsburg, Kure, Shimoneoseki, Noli, Wakamatsu, Karatsu, Nagasaki, Kitakata, Sasebo, Sasebo, Muise, Hakodate, Taipeh, etc.

Telegraphic Address: "MITSUI" (A.B.C. and A.I. Codes).

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Arsenals and the State Railways, Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works, Homes and Foreign Mail and Freight Steamers.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of the Famous Milke, Tagawa, Yamano and Ida Coal Mines; and

SOLE AGENTS for Fujinotana, Hokoku, Hondo, Ichimura, Kanada, Mameda, Manoura, Onaji, Sasahara, Tsubakuro, Yoshinotana, Yoshiro, Yunokubara and other Coals.

45

S. TANAKA, Manager, Hongkong.

XMAS PRESENTS!

YOU have many Child Friends and as you would like to give them Scarsdale Presents which will prove useful and be appreciated we advise you to call at the CITY OF PARIS, No. 2, Pedder Street, and see our specially imported LONDON made Children's Dresses, &c., undoubtedly the finest selection in town. Prices exceptionally low.

some Fine OIL HAND-PAINTED CUSHIONS on show, very suitable for XMAS GIFTS, only \$15. each

Hongkong, 20th December, 1906. [31]

## Hotels.

### VICTORIA HOTEL, SHAMEEN, CANTON.

### MACAO HOTEL, MACAO, CHINA.

IN THE CENTRE OF THE PRATA GRANDE.

BOTH HOTELS UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE FOR RESIDENTS AND TOURISTS.

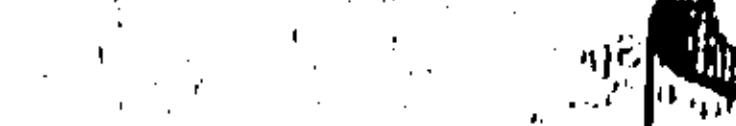
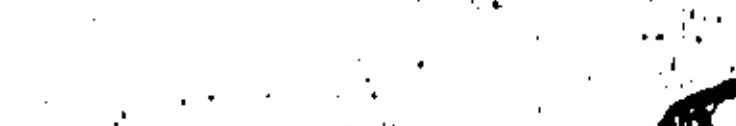
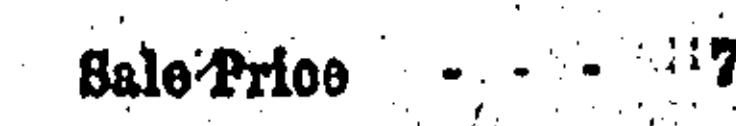
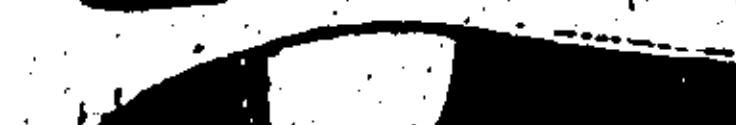
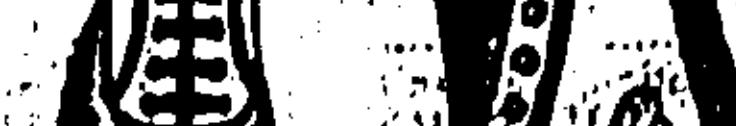
## COTTAM & CO., LTD.

### GREAT CASH CLEARANCE SALE

NOW PROCEEDING.

### EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.

#### CUSTOM.



## Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND  
WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO  
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION  
COMPANY, LTD.

## HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "POWAN,"	2,338 tons	Captain W. A. Valentine.
" " "FATSHAN,"	2,260 "	R. D. Thomas.
" " "KINSHAN,"	1,995 "	J. J. Losius.
Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 9 P.M. (Saturday excepted).		

Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M. and 5 P.M. (Sunday excepted). These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.  
HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HONAM,"	2,363 tons	Captain H. D. Jones.
Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 2 P.M.		
Sunday Special Excursions leaving Hongkong at 9.30 A.M., and a second departure about 7 P.M.		
Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 7.30 A.M.		

On Saturdays a Second Departure about 7.30 P.M. On Sundays at 3 P.M. (See Special Express).

## CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "LUNGSHAN,"	239 tons	Captain T. Hamlin.
Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7.30 A.M.		
Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7.30 A.M.		

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K.C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.  
THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION  
COMPANY, LTD.

## CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM,"	588 tons	Captain J. Wilcox.
" " "NANNING,"	569 "	C. Butchart.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.  
Hotel Mansions, (First Floor) opposite the Hongkong Hotel,  
Or. of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 5th November, 1906.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE  
REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE  
BETWEEN

Steamer.	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
TJIMAH...	JAPAN	Second half December	JAVA PORTS	Second half December
TJILATJAP...	JAVA	First half January	JAPAN	First half January
TJIFANAS ...	JAPAN	Second half January	JAVA PORTS	Second half January
TJIBODAS ...	JAVA	Second half January	JAPAN	Second half January
TJILIWONG...	JAPAN	First half February	JAVA PORTS	First half February

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

THE HEAD AGENCY  
OF THE  
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE.

Telephone No. 375,  
YORK BUILDINGS, 1st Floor.  
Hongkong, 17th December, 1906.

## WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP CO.

## HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SAN-UI."

SAILING TWICE A WEEK. THE ROUND TRIP OCCUPIES 5 DAYS.  
They pass through the Canton delta, and steam up about 150 miles through the gorges, and beautiful scenery of the West River.

Fare for the Round Trip ..... \$50.  
These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted by Electricity.  
For further information, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents,  
WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. CO.,  
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 6th October, 1906.

EYES RIGHT!

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,  
8, PEDDER STREET, HONGKONG.

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements.  
Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight"—free.  
London, Bedford Row, W.C. Calcutta, SHANGHAI,  
59, Bentinck Street. 666, Nanking Road.  
Hongkong, 27th November, 1906.

## Dentistry.

Dr. M. H. CHAUN,  
THE LATEST METHOD  
of the  
AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY,  
57, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL,  
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.  
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1906.

TSIN TING.  
LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY,  
STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AGUILAR STREET.  
REASONABLE FEES.  
Consultation Free.

## IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES. THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

## NOTES.

## Intimations.

## EUROPEAN LINE.

STEAM FOR  
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUZEE, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA,  
ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG;  
PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTO POETS;

ALSO  
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND  
SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

Steamers will call at GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON to land Passengers  
and luggage.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the principal places in Russia.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

## (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES.
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	WEDNESDAY, 2nd January, 1907.
SEIDLITZ	WEDNESDAY, 16th January.
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY, 30th January.
GNEISENAU	WEDNESDAY, 13th February.
PREUSSEN	WEDNESDAY, 27th February.
PRINZESS ALICE	WEDNESDAY, 13th March.
PRINZ LUDWIG	WEDNESDAY, 27th March.
ZIETEN	WEDNESDAY, 10th April.
PRINZ REGENT LUFTPOL	WEDNESDAY, 24th April.
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	WEDNESDAY, 8th May.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of January, 1907, at Noon, the Steamship *PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH*, Captain E. Maichow, with MAILED, PASSENGERS, SPECIES and CARGO, will leave this port as above, Calling at NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON, on MONDAY, the 31st December. Cargo and Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 1st January, and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until NOON, on TUESDAY, the 1st January.

Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$1.00

and Parcels should not exceed Two Cubic Feet in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

Linen can be washed on board.

Passage Money payable in local currency at current sight Bank rate of exchange on the day of payment.

## RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
TO NAPLES, GENOA & GIBRALTAR	\$61. o. o.	\$12. o. o.	\$2. o. o.
Return	91. o. o.	63. o. o.	33. o. o.
TO SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN and HAMBURG	65. o. o.	44. o. o.	24. o. o.
Return	97. o. o.	66. o. o.	36. o. o.
TO NEW YORK VIA SUEZ:			
VIA NAPLES, GENOA or GIBRALTAR	64. o. o.	44. o. o.	26. o. o.
Return	115. o. o.	79. o. o.	47. o. o.
VIA BREMEN or SOUTHAMPTON	68. o. o.	46. o. o.	27. o. o.
Return	123. o. o.	83. o. o.	49. o. o.

\* In the event of the passenger leaving the Mail Steamer at Naples, Genoa or Gibraltar and travelling to Bremen or Southampton overland THE SAME RATES TO BE APPLIED AS VIA NAPLES, GENOA or GIBRALTAR, but in this case the cost of the railway trip, etc., to be at passenger's expense.

## TOUR VIA INDIA:

Passengers have the option of using a Steamer of the British India S. N. Co. from SINGAPORE to CALCUTTA instead of an Imperial Mail steamer, from Singapore to Colombo. The cost of the journey from Calcutta to Colombo by rail or steamer is however not included.

## INTERMISSION OF THE VOYAGE IN EGYPT:

Passengers to Europe and New York are entitled to travel by the N. L. L. Mediterranean Steamers from Alexandria to Naples or Marseilles instead of using an Imperial Mail Steamer from Port Said.

JAPAN-CHINA-AUSTRALIA LINE  
VIA NEW GUINEA.

STEAM FOR MANILA, SIMPSONHAFEN, FRIEDRICH-WILHELMSHAFEN,  
HERBERTSHOEHE, MATUPI, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to alteration.)

STEAMERS.	TOMS.	SAILING DATES.
SANDAKAN	1,793	FRIDAY, 4th January, 1907.
MANILA	1,790	FRIDAY, 18th February.
PRINZ WALDEMAR	3,237	THURSDAY, 28th February.

ON FRIDAY, the 4th day of January, 1907, at Noon, the Steamship *SANDAKAN*, Captain Wendig, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, will leave this port as above.

The steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.

Linen can be washed on board.

## RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
TO MANILA	\$50.00	\$30.00	\$20.00
TO NEW GUINEA	\$28.00	\$18.00	\$14.00
TO BRISBANE			

## Intimation.

# Powell's GRAND XMAS BAZAAR

OPEN TILL 6 P.M. DAILY.

## TOYS

## INNUMERABLE

From 20 cents to \$50 each.  
Tea Sets, Kitchen Sets, Pianos, Doll's Houses, Doll's Furniture, Doll's Perambulators, Soldiers, Footballs, Air Guns, Trumpets, Boats, Trains, Carts, Swings, Noah's Arks, Cricket Sets, Rocking Horses, Hobby Horses, &c., &c.

## DOLLS

From 50 cents to \$30 each.  
Dressed Dolls, Undressed Dolls, Rubber Dolls, Woollen Dolls, Saucy Dolls, Walking Dolls, Squeaking Dolls, Rag Dolls, and all sorts of Dolls.

## ANIMALS

A Regular "Menagerie."  
BARNUM and BAILEY are nowhere in it.  
Elephants, Camels, Lions, Tigers, Leopards, Bears, Rhinoceros, Wolves, Foxes, Cows, Pigs, Sheep, Goats, Monkeys, Gorillas, Squirrels, Cats, Pug Dogs, Setters, Pointers, Greyhounds, Bloodhounds, Short Dogs, Long Dogs, Big Dogs, Little Dogs.

## GAMES

Pip-Pip, Spring Heeled Jack, Pluck-ed Roosters, Fuzzy Wuzzy, Minnows-in-Wells, Piggories, Tivoli Board, Frog Skittles, Hooker, &c., &c., &c.  
Many of which are enough to make a CAT LAUGH.

Thousands of

XMAS TREE  
ORNAMENTS.

&amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.

## To Let.

## TO LET.

No. 8, D'AGUILAR STREET,  
suitable for  
SHOP AND DWELLING  
HOUSE,  
at present occupied  
by  
Messrs. K. A. J. CHOTI-  
MALL & CO.,

who will shortly remove

to

No. 64, QUEEN'S ROAD  
CENTRAL.

Apply to—

K. A. J. CHOTI-MALL & CO.,  
Hongkong, 12th November, 1906. [1319]

## TO LET.

EUROPEAN SHOPS, OFFICES, and GODOWNS (suitable for Dry Goods Storage) at No. 14, Des Voeux Road Central, formerly occupied by Messrs. Shewan, Tones &amp; Co.

Apply to—

HO TUNG,  
Comptador Department,  
Jardine, Matheson & Co.,  
Hongkong, 16th September, 1906. [1419]

## TO LET.

ONE GODOWN, at EAST POINT, close to the Water, suitable for the storage of any cargo.  
Floor Area 6,100 square feet.

Apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
Hongkong, 15th October, 1906. [1009]

## TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSE on PRAYA EAST, near East Point.  
Apply to—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
Hongkong, 26th November, 1906. [1142]

## TO LET.

A FLAT and THREE ROOMS, near the Hongkong Bank, suitable for Offices. Moderate rental.

Apply to—

X. Y. Z.,  
c/o Hongkong Telegraph,  
Hongkong, 17th October, 1906. [1013]

## TO LET.

N. 1, WEST END TERRACE, Shamian, Canton.  
Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,  
Hongkong, 10th December, 1906. [1183]

## TO LET.

"RANFURLY," CONDUIT ROAD.  
OFFICES in KING'S BUILDING and YORK BUILDING.  
GODOWNS on PRAYA EAST.

A HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

A HOUSE in RIPPON TERRACE.

A HOUSE in WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.

FLATS in MORETON TERRACE.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,  
Hongkong, 14th December, 1906. [72]

## TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNUTSFORD TERRACE, KOWLOON.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,  
Hongkong, 31st July, 1906. [789]

## TO LET.

NOS. 8 and 10, LEIGHTON HILL ROAD, No. 51, WONG-NEI-CHUNG ROAD.

Apply to—

HONGKONG & KOWLOON LAND & LOAN CO., LTD.,  
No. 8, Queen's Road West, Hongkong, 7th November, 1906. [1073]

## INSURANCE.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned AGENTS of the above Company are prepared to accept First Class FOREIGN and CHINESE RISKS at CURRENT RATES.

SIEMSEN & CO.,  
Hongkong, 18th May, 1905. [1518]

## Auctions.

## PUBLIC AUCTION

A UNIQUE COLLECTION OF  
CHINESE PORCELAIN.  
A FINE OPPORTUNITY FOR COLLECTORS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION,  
on Saturday,

the 29th DECEMBER, 1906, commencing at 3:30 P.M., at his SALES ROOMS,  
Duddell Street.

A Very Fine and Valuable Collection of RARE OLD CHINESE PORCELAIN,  
specially selected, embracing works from the reigns of the Ming Dynasty, Kanghi, Yung-

ching, Kienglung, Kuhing and Tew Kwang; ALSO

A Choice Lot of OLD JADES, CRYSTALS, AGATES and EMBROIDERIES.

N.B.—All pieces described in the Catalogue as belonging to certain periods are guaranteed to be "Genuine."

TERMS:—As usual.

Catalogues will be issued.

On View from Thursday, the 27th December, 1906.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 20th December, 1906. [1226]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION,  
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,

## MONDAY,

the 24th December, 1906, at 11 A.M., at their  
Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road,  
(corner of Ice House Street).

AN ASSORTMENT OF ARTICLES  
suitable for X'mas and New Year's Gifts;  
ALSO

20 Cases PERINET and FILS CHAM-  
PAGNE, 70 Cases COGNAC—MARIE, BRI-  
ZARD and ROGER 3 STARS, 100 Cales  
SCOTCH WHISKY;

## AND

100 Boxes MESSIAH CIGARS.  
Special Holiday Stock in Dainty Gift Boxes.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 20th December, 1906. [1217]

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of  
the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be  
held on MONDAY, the 24th day of December, 1906, at 3 P.M., at the Offices of the Public  
Works Department, by Order of His Excellency  
the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND,  
at Hung Hom, in the Colony of Hongkong,  
for a term of 99 years, with the option of  
renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by  
the Surveyor of His Majesty, the KING, for  
one further term of 99 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale.	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.				Contents in Square feet.	Annual Rent.	Uprate Price.
			W.E.	S.W.	E.N.	N.W.			
Hongkong 15th Dec.	3	Hung Hom	ft. 565	ft. 605	ft. 300	ft. 304	175,500	£110	39,488
	4	Hung Hom	ft. 565	ft. 605	ft. 300	ft. 304	175,500	£110	39,488
	5	Hung Hom	ft. 565	ft. 605	ft. 300	ft. 304	175,500	£110	39,488
	6	Hung Hom	ft. 565	ft. 605	ft. 300	ft. 304	175,500	£110	39,488
	7	Hung Hom	ft. 565	ft. 605	ft. 300	ft. 304	175,500	£110	39,488
	8	Hung Hom	ft. 565	ft. 605	ft. 300	ft. 304	175,500	£110	39,488
	9	Hung Hom	ft. 565	ft. 605	ft. 300	ft. 304	175,500	£110	39,488
	10	Hung Hom	ft. 565	ft. 605	ft. 300	ft. 304	175,500	£110	39,488
	11	Hung Hom	ft. 565	ft. 605	ft. 300	ft. 304	175,500	£110	39,488
	12	Hung Hom	ft. 565	ft. 605	ft. 300	ft. 304	175,500	£110	39,488
	13	Hung Hom	ft. 565	ft. 605	ft. 300	ft. 304	175,500	£110	39,488
	14	Hung Hom	ft. 565	ft. 605	ft. 300	ft. 304	175,500	£110	39,488
	15	Hung Hom	ft. 565	ft. 605	ft. 300	ft. 304	175,500	£110	39,488
	16	Hung Hom	ft. 565	ft. 605	ft. 300	ft. 304	175,500	£110	39,488
	17	Hung Hom	ft. 565	ft. 605	ft. 300	ft. 304	175,500	£110	39,488
	18	Hung Hom	ft. 565	ft. 605	ft. 300	ft. 304	175,500	£110	39,488
	19	Hung Hom	ft. 565	ft. 605	ft. 300	ft. 304	175,500	£110	39,488
	20	Hung Hom	ft. 565	ft. 605	ft. 300	ft. 304	175,500	£110	39,488
	21	Hung Hom	ft. 565	ft. 605	ft. 300	ft. 304	175,500	£110	39,488
	22	Hung Hom	ft. 565	ft. 605	ft. 300	ft. 304	175,500	£110	39,488
	23	Hung Hom	ft. 565	ft. 605	ft. 300	ft. 304	175,500	£110	39,488
	24	Hung Hom	ft. 565	ft. 605	ft. 300	ft. 304	175,500	£110	39,488
	25	Hung Hom	ft. 565	ft. 605	ft. 300	ft. 304	175,500	£110	39,488
	26	Hung Hom	ft. 565	ft. 605	ft. 300	ft. 304	175,500	£110	39,488
	27	Hung Hom	ft. 565	ft. 605	ft. 300	ft. 304	175,500	£110	39,488
	28	Hung Hom	ft. 565	ft. 605	ft. 300	ft. 304	175,500	£110	39,488
	29	Hung Hom							

## Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

## NOTICE.

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF  
CUSTOMERS  
OUR STORE

AND  
WINE AND SPIRIT  
DEPARTMENT  
WILL REMAIN OPEN

UNTIL

6 p.m. on SATURDAY, 22nd Dec.

7 p.m. on MONDAY, 24th,  
(Xmas Eve).

On XMAS DAY and BOXING DAY

the hours of business will be  
From 10 a.m. until 1 p.m.

THE KOWLOON DISPENSARY  
will remain open until

7 p.m. on MONDAY, 24th Dec.  
(Xmas Eve).

Hongkong, 21st December, 1906.

[34]

NOTICE.  
Written to The Editor, 1, Ice House Road, a  
should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and  
Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed  
to The Manager.The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for  
any rejected MS., nor to return any contribution.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).  
DAILY—\$80 per annum.  
WEEKLY—\$18 per annum.

The daily rate per quarter and per annum, proportional  
to the number of days delivered free when the address is  
sent to the postmaster. On application by post an  
additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.  
The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the  
world is 80 cents per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-five cents.

## MARRIAGE.

On November 8, at San Francisco, Cal.,  
JAMES D. SULLIVAN, formerly of Shanghai, to  
JOSEPHINE GENEVA HAYES, of San Francisco, Cal.

## DEATH.

On December 15, WILLIAM CHARLES  
FURSMAN, at Shanghai.

**The Hongkong Telegraph**  
HONGKONG, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1906.

## THE KOWLOON TRAGEDY.

The tardy announcement that the police authorities were offering a reward for information regarding the murderer of Mr. J. R. Craik, who was engaged at the Kowloon Docks, has been received with a certain amount of melancholy satisfaction. The authorities had been blamed for waiting until the "hue and cry" was over before they appealed to the cupidity of the informer, but it appears they had sound and solid reasons for adopting that attitude. The question was considered whether it would then be wise—at the time the Colony was ringing with indignation at the atrocious blood-thirstiness of the murderer—to offer a reward. It was feared that one of those concerned in the deed would turn informer and give Kleg's Evidence in the hope of saving his neck.

The indignation of the public reacted on the police who determined that if any one of those "associated with the murder" was caught he would be made to suffer the extreme penalty of his crime. Nobody can blame them for hesitating to offer a reward for information in these circumstances. But a week has passed and the police seem to be as far as ever from tracking down the criminal or criminally whom Mr. Craik was done to death. It is therefore important that, before the matter had been forgotten or lost sight of amid the interests of the moment, the European and Chinese communities should be

stirred up to trace the murderer. Much of this has no interest in this matter, for if it is possible that a miscreant can scale the walls of the dockyard and evade the numerous watchmen who are stationed throughout the premises, commit a dastardly crime in the very heart of the European settlement, and escape unnoticed, if such things can happen with impunity under these conditions what might not be done in houses where Europeans are isolated, where help could not be readily obtained, and where there was nothing even to suggest the motive for the act? It is no reflection on the energy of the police that they have so far failed to Hale the criminal to justice. They have done their best, but from the first they have been, we presume working on nothing, not a thread of a clue having been discovered. Even the theories of the specialists in detection have had to be abandoned, the invariable end of the search being a blank wall. It was suggested that there was reason to believe that the murder was the work of the Triad Society. That may or may not be a sound supposition, but it is a well known fact that Iliongong and Yau-tai are flooded with members of that mischievous body, which originated in evil and whose deeds are invariably swamped in blood. Would it not be well if the police gave their attention to the members of the Triad on the peninsula? At one time we read every day of the raids on Triad Society dens, and learned with satisfaction that the Court had dealt with the accused in a fit and proper manner. Now we hear of nothing except gambling raids, when a few coolies, seeking to pass the time by tossing for cents, are dragged before the Court and fined amounts which hardly cover the cost of their removal to the lock-up. In view of the danger which exists to the community if these Triad Society criminals are allowed to go at large we would suggest that the gamblers might be left alone for a time while the police force concentrated its efforts in locating the various meeting-places of the Triad members and stamping them out as one exterminates the plague. It is also said, that many of the coolies at the Docks, those of Hakka birth, are known to be members of this infamous group of oriental nihilists and a watch might be kept on their movements.

Of course, none of these innovations will avenge the murder of Mr. Craik, but they may lead to the safety of those left behind. If the murderer was a Chinese employé at the docks we may take it for granted that he has long since found shelter in the depths of Canton's slums and no energy on the part of the police, or the public, will ever bring him to justice. He will not be responsible for any rejection of MS., nor to return any contribution.

Amongst one of the finest shows of dolls we have seen in the Far East are to be found dolls mechanical, wax dolls, porcelain dolls, performing niggers and clowns, Spanish Gitans, "dames of high degree," and "squeaking infants in arms." One of the best, perhaps, in the stock is a really very handsome doll, with long "real hair," encased in a box which also contains, rolls, puffs, curls, fringes, hairpins, curling-tongs, and spirit lamp, together with a book of instructions, compiled by a Court hair-dresser, as to how to dress the hair in accordance with the latest and most up-to-date modes. And all this is obtainable for a very modest sum, and should prove, as to the book of instructions, acceptable even to the "girls of an older growth," who wish to be quite in the front rank of fashion. Among the games are marvellous novelties, unique in design and most ingenious of invention. Here we have "Pulling out the rooster's tail," and even as we see it we can, in fancy, hear the "crows" of delight of the young ones at its mode of operation. Next we find building materials for "Raising a new town," games of chance for prizes, games for boys, games for girls, games for all. Among the most attractive of the articles, which can scarcely be called "toys" are miniature motor-cars, with rubberettes, bell, lamp and all complete fine models of naval boats, from H.M.S. Dreadnought to the smallest torpedo destroyers, together with pleasure yachts of perfect proportion and build. But while Messrs. Powell and Co. have devoted so much attention to the care of the little ones' wants at this season, the elders are not forgotten, and, in all the departments we find most attractive articles for the "grown-ups," especially selected, with the utmost care and forethought, to meet the requirements of the presently approaching season, with all its variety of functions and entertainments. Amid all this wealth of choice and artistic articles, displayed to magnetize the contents from the public purse into the coffers of the enterprising firm, one, and perhaps the most important of all, is the remarkably low—even most reasonable—prices at which this variety of good things is offered, for each article has been appraised with due regard to existing conditions of exchange, and priced at the lowest possible figure—always a very serious consideration at this season of "hand in pocket," and a question which Messrs. Powell and Co. have been most careful not to lose sight of, and for that reason, apart from all others, they deserve the fullest support of a discerning public.

PETER Rohman, chief officer of the steamship *Liza*, proceeded against Chan E, his quartermaster, before Mr. F. A. Hazelton, at the Police Court, to-day, on a charge of stealing a wrench and a chain, total value \$15, the property of the ship. The quartermaster pleaded guilty to the charge and was sent to gaol for three weeks.

A MARRIED woman named Wong Ng, residing at No. 15, Shan-ki-wan West, was arrested yesterday on a charge of having in her possession twenty-five sticks of dynamite and twenty-seven detonators without a licence from the police. She produced \$15 as bail money and was released. She did not put in an appearance at the Police Court, this morning, when the case was called and Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne

forfeited her bail.

THREE hawkers were arraigned before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne, this morning, in the Police Court, on a charge of keeping an "eating house" in Des Voeux Road Central, where food and refreshments were sold, without a permit fr. m. the Colonial Secretary. The defendants pleaded guilty. The police said that an eating house licence costs only \$20 a year. These men, so they said, paid \$6 as rent to the owner of a private land and started business straight away, forgetting all about licences, thereby saving \$14. They were fined \$10 each.

CHARLES Frank Nielsen, a seaman employed on board the steamer *Stella*, was arrested in the Central district yesterday afternoon as he was about to return to his ship, on the complaint of Andrej Swidrow, an inmate of the Sailor's Home, who alleged that Nielsen got a sum of money from him by means of a trick. What was the nature of the trick is not at present known. The charge entered against Nielsen is that he, on the 18th instant, obtained, under false pretences, the sum of £2 and \$3 in fifty-cent pieces from the complainant. He was taken before Mr. F. A. Hazelton, at the Police Court, to-day, and pleaded not guilty to the charge. Detective Culbert, who had charge of the case, applied for a remand, adding that Detective Sergeant Morrison was making inquiries regarding the affair. The adjournment was allowed.

AT 80 Piersburg the longest day has sixteen hours, the shortest five hours.

conveyed nothing to her mind, and those who discussed affairs of broad interest with either tramps or blue-stockings. That was the average result of a purely elementary education in Hongkong. Those who could afford it sent their daughters to England, but there are miserably few who can afford that luxury nowadays. It was therefore desirable that a secondary education should be provided for girls in the Colony. The promoter of the new Higher Grade School for Girls is Mrs. Tusford, who, in a circular just issued, remarks quite properly that "to make it a success the essentials, of course, must be thorough and conscientious teaching, unhampered by any religious restrictions." Much force lies in the last clause; yet in the syllabus it is laid down that religious instruction will be one of the features of the curriculum. It cannot be too strongly emphasized that if a secondary institution for girls is to succeed it must be absolutely unsectarian. There are so many sects represented in Hongkong, holding conflicting views of religious history, that it would be practically impossible to teach religious knowledge, which presumably means an understanding of the Bible according to Protestant tenets, without offending the parents and disturbing the religious faith of the pupils. A girl who is old enough to enter a secondary school has already been well grounded in the faith of her parents, and we cannot conceive why any outsider should undertake the grave responsibility of unsettling the child's beliefs. If the school is to be run on Protestant lines well and good; but can it be expected that Roman Catholic girls will attend? One of the items on the syllabus is singing. That is surely an unnecessary feature, for if a girl in her teens has a voice at all she should go to a specialist in singing; if she has none, singing as a class lesson is a mockery. What is most likely to militate against the school's success is the scale of fees, which are \$40 a term, each term lasting about three months. Few households of the middle class can afford that amount at the present moment, and if there were two or three girls in a family desirous of obtaining a secondary education, even if the fees were reduced for taking a quantity, the idea would be entirely out of the question. Those who could afford \$40 could afford to send their daughters to England. The scheme of opening a Higher Grade School for Girls is undoubtedly a good one, subject to the remarks we have made. If religious matters be cut out and another thought given to the spending powers of the average family in Hongkong there is every likelihood that the school will

be capable and proved teacher, whose references are beyond cavil, and we trust she will accomplish her mission in providing a secondary education for the girls of Hongkong.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

This morning four naval vessels of the American fleet arrived in port, when the usual salutes were exchanged. These vessels were the U.S. battleship *West Virginia*, flying the flag of Admiral Bronson, and the U.S. cruiser *Pennsylvania*, Maryland and Colorado.

There is much to be said in favour of the proposal to establish a higher grade school for girls in Hongkong. While ample provision has been made for the education of boys up to the standard necessary to meet the requirements of the preliminary examination at the universities, no effort has been made to provide secondary education for girls and until the present scheme was mooted there was no indication that the needs of girls, from an educational point of view, were likely to be met. Everyone will agree that it is quite as essential in these democratic days that the future mothers of Hongkong should have an opportunity of developing their intelligence along educational lines as it is that boys should be instructed in the higher branches of general knowledge. Queen's College and St. Joseph's College are admirably equipped for the position of training boys for entrance to the universities at home, and even if the pupils half on completing their course at the local secondary schools they have still acquired an initiation of the vast fields of power stretching before them and may continue their studies in private. They are also well fitted to take their share in the work of the world and to compete with those who have had the advantages of a public school education in the mother country. Not so with girls. The whole idea of those who established schools for the feminine section of the community seems to have been based on the assumption that if a girl could embroider a handkerchief prettily, convert an old skirt into an anti-macassar, make a cursey gracefully, and retire backwards without breaking her neck then nothing further was necessary. Perhaps she was taught to sweep a floor and construct an omelette, but there was always the presumption that she would marry well and be freed from the drudgery of looking after a home, leaving such practical work to the servants. Of course she was quite able to read a novel—in English—or daily with a penny novlette, but the foreign telegrams in the newspapers

conveyed nothing to her mind, and those who discussed affairs of broad interest with either tramps or blue-stockings. That was the average result of a purely elementary education in Hongkong. Those who could afford it sent their daughters to England, but there are miserably few who can afford that luxury nowadays. It was therefore desirable that a secondary education should be provided for girls in the Colony. The promoter of the new Higher Grade School for Girls is Mrs. Tusford, who, in a circular just issued, remarks quite properly that "to make it a success the essentials, of course, must be thorough and conscientious teaching, unhampered by any religious restrictions." Much force lies in the last clause; yet in the syllabus it is laid down that religious instruction will be one of the features of the curriculum. It cannot be too strongly emphasized that if a secondary institution for girls is to succeed it must be absolutely unsectarian. There are so many sects represented in Hongkong, holding conflicting views of religious history, that it would be practically impossible to teach religious knowledge, which presumably means an understanding of the Bible according to Protestant tenets, without offending the parents and disturbing the religious faith of the pupils. A girl who is old enough to enter a secondary school has already been well grounded in the faith of her parents, and we cannot conceive why any outsider should undertake the grave responsibility of unsettling the child's beliefs. If the school is to be run on Protestant lines well and good; but can it be expected that Roman Catholic girls will attend? One of the items on the syllabus is singing. That is surely an unnecessary feature, for if a girl in her teens has a voice at all she should go to a specialist in singing; if she has none, singing as a class lesson is a mockery. What is most likely to militate against the school's success is the scale of fees, which are \$40 a term, each term lasting about three months. Few households of the middle class can afford that amount at the present moment, and if there were two or three girls in a family desirous of obtaining a secondary education, even if the fees were reduced for taking a quantity, the idea would be entirely out of the question. Those who could afford \$40 could afford to send their daughters to England. The scheme of opening a Higher Grade School for Girls is undoubtedly a good one, subject to the remarks we have made. If religious matters be cut out and another thought given to the spending powers of the average family in Hongkong there is every likelihood that the school will

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## CHRISTMAS GOODS.

## POWELL'S FAMILY BAZAAR.

To use a very common expression, it may safely be said that the enterprising firm of Powell and Company, who have their habitation in Alexandra Building, have "spread themselves" in their efforts to cater this year for the wants of old and young, of both sexes, and their display of Christmas goods this year would certainly appear to have achieved a record for this Colony. While the general purchasing public see the results in the dainty and attractive articles displayed, they think or not of the long and serious labour and thought the energetic manager, Mr. H. Eyre, with his assistants, has had to give to the work of ordering what should prove most suitable for the requirements of the residents of the Colony at this very particular season of the year, when all men's and women's thoughts turn to "good-will and cheer" and the little ones are on the tip-top of excited anticipation as to what will fill their stockings.

There are rocking horses of the most life-like and restive description, prancing side by side with the more sedate domestic hobby-horse. There are beautifully finished and upholstered doll's perambulators, cricket sets to suit our budding Graces; toy pianos upon which real tunes—even though the key-board be limited—can be played, guns and soldiers to please the taste of future Kitchens, and enough animals, ferocious and domestic, of every description to furnish a hundred Zoos.

The dolls, which form the most important feature of the exhibition, deserve very special mention, for themselves. There are French dolls, and English dolls, and dolls of every possible nationality, dressed and undressed, blonde and brunette, of all sizes and complexions, to suit the critical tastes of the most fastidious little maiden.

Amongst one of the finest shows of dolls we have seen in the Far East are to be found dolls mechanical, wax dolls, porcelain dolls, performing niggers and clowns, Spanish Gitans, "dames of high degree," and "squeaking infants in arms."

One of the best, perhaps, in the stock is a really very handsome doll, with long "real hair," encased in a box which also contains, rolls, puffs, curls, fringes, hairpins, curling-tongs, and spirit lamp, together with a book of instructions, compiled by a Court hair-dresser, as to how to dress the hair in accordance with the latest and most up-to-date modes. And all this is obtainable for a very modest sum, and should prove, as to the book of instructions, acceptable even to the "girls of an older growth," who wish to be quite in the front rank of fashion. Among the games are marvellous novelties, unique in design and most ingenious of invention. Here we have "Pulling out the rooster's tail," and even as we see it we can, in fancy, hear the "crows" of delight of the young ones at its mode of operation.

Next we find building materials for "Raising a new town," games of chance for prizes, games for boys, games for girls, games for all.

Among the most attractive of the articles, which can scarcely be called "toys" are miniature motor-cars, with rubberettes, bell, lamp and all complete fine models of naval boats, from H.M.S. Dreadnought to the smallest torpedo destroyers, together with pleasure yachts of perfect proportion and build. But while Messrs. Powell and Co. have devoted so much attention to the care of the little ones' wants at this season, the elders are not forgotten, and, in all the departments we find most attractive articles for the "grown-ups," especially selected, with the utmost care and forethought, to meet the requirements of the presently approaching season, with all its variety of functions and entertainments.

Amid all this wealth of choice and artistic articles, displayed to magnetize the contents from the public purse into the coffers of the enterprising firm, one, and perhaps the most important of all, is the remarkably low—even most reasonable—prices at which this variety of good things is offered, for each article has been appraised with due regard to existing conditions of exchange, and priced at the lowest possible figure—always a very serious consideration at this season of "hand in pocket," and a question which Messrs. Powell and Co. have been most careful not to lose sight of, and for that reason, apart from all others, they deserve the fullest support of a discerning public.

## CARELESS DRIVING.

## THREE-YEAR-OLD CHILD HURT.

Ip Wai, a truckman of Yaumati, was released on \$100 bail by Mr. F. A. Hazelton, at the Police Court, this morning, to come up for sentence on Monday next. The charge against him was that of carelessly driving a truck at Yaumati yesterday and causing bodily harm to a three-year-old boy, Chan Kwai by name, who is at present under treatment for his injuries in the Tung Wa Hospital. The defendant is a truckman employed on the reclamation works at Yaumati. Trucks, run on rails, are engaged to remove earth from the hillside to the foreshore. Shortly after one o'clock yesterday afternoon the defendant had charge of one of these loaded trucks and was returning to the foreshore at a fast rate. Little Chan Kwai was playing about the road and did not see the truck coming. The defendant, it was asserted, paid no attention to what was ahead of him, but went recklessly on. When the truck was a few yards away the boy made to cross the track and was knocked down, the wheels of the truck passing over his wrist. He was removed to hospital by the police in a serious condition and the truckman arrested.

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN PROGRESS.

A fire occurred at Sun Tao Lain Street at 2 o'clock this afternoon and destroyed several buildings. The flames burst right up to the Canton Hankow Railway wharves, and destroyed the Government-Bund Work Department's ashshed, facing the wharves. The fire is not yet out, and there is a high wind blowing. There is great fear that it will do extensive damage.

## THE WEATHER.

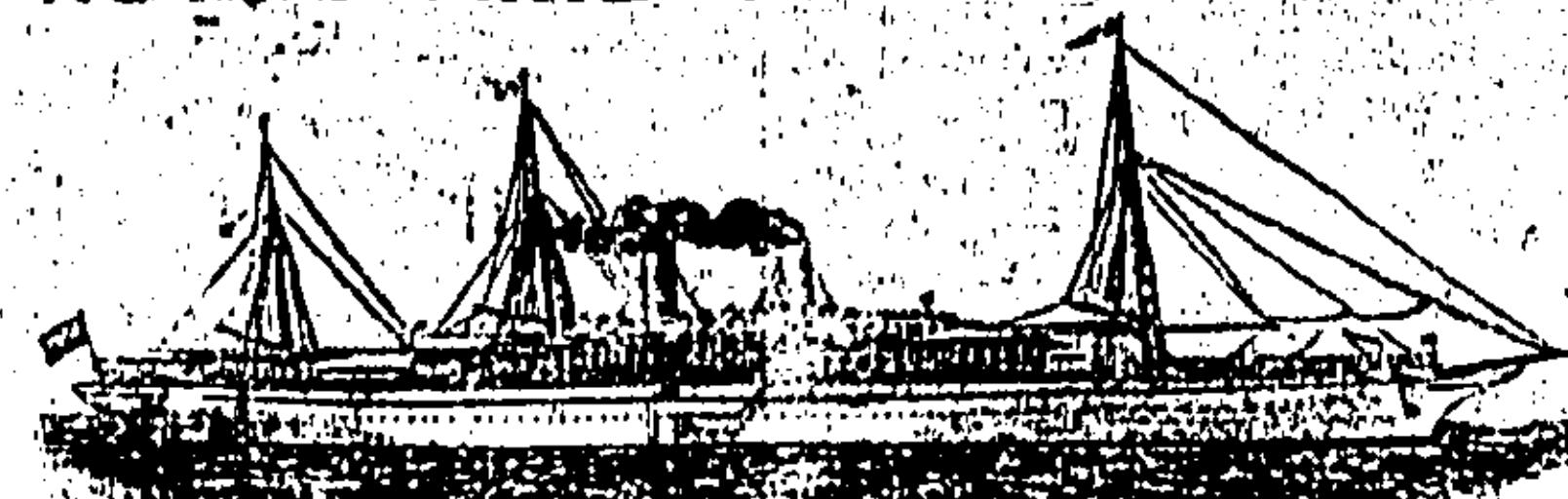
The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, First Assistant of the Hongkong Observatory—

On the 22nd at 11.45 a.—The barometer has fallen slightly over E. Japan, and risen elsewhere, particularly over S. China and the Loohoo.



## Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY'S  
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of under Eleven Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Saving 5 to 10 Days' Ocean Travel.

11 Days YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER. 18 Days HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS. (Subject to Alteration).

R.M.S.	Tons	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"TARTAR"	4,425	...WEDNESDAY, January 9th	February 4th
"EMPEROR OF CHINA"	6,000	...THURSDAY, January 17th	February 4th
"MONTEAGLE"	6,163	...WEDNESDAY, January 23rd	February 16th
"EMPEROR OF INDIA"	6,000	...THURSDAY, February 14th	March 4th
"ATHENIAN"	3,883	...WEDNESDAY, February 20th	March 16th
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN"	6,000	...THURSDAY, March 14th	April 1st
"EMPEROR"	Steamer will depart from Hongkong at 4 P.M. Intermediate steamers at 12 Noon.		

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA of JAPAN), KOREA, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C., connecting at VANCOUVER with Special Mail Express, and Quebec with the Company's New Palatial "EMPEROR" Steamships, 14,500 tons register. The through transit to LIVERPOOL being 21 days, from YOKOHAMA, and 29 days from HONGKONG.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class.....old St. Lawrence £60. via New York £62.  
Hongkong to London, Intermediate or  
Steamers, and 1st Class on Railways £40. " £42.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE," "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" carry "Intermediate" Passengers, booked through to all points had AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to W. V. GRADDICK, Acting General Agent, Corner Pedder Street and Praya.

Hongkong, 20th December, 1906.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For Steamship On

SHANGHAI	HANGSANG	TUESDAY, 25th Dec., Daylight.
SINGAPORE	FAUSANG	...THURSDAY, 27th Dec., 3 P.M.

! Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang and Yangtze Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1906.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

For STEAMERS. To SAIL.

SHANGHAI	KWANGSB	...26th December, 4 p.m.
MANILA	TEAN	26th "
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	CHINGTU	28th "
SHANGHAI	SHAOHSING	29th "
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE	CHANGSHA	5th January,
CEBU and ILOILO	KAIFONG	5th "

! Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

\* The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by those steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

! Taking Cargo and Passengers at through Rates for all New Zealand and other Australian Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1906.

## HONGKONG—MANILA.



Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA  
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
RUBI	1540	R. Almond	MANILA (DIRECT)	SATURDAY, 29th Dec., at Noon.
ZAFIRO	1540	R. Rodger	"	SATURDAY, 5th Jan., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHewan, Tomes & Co.,  
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 21st December, 1906.

## HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC  
STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NEW YORK via PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast.)

Steamship

About

For Freight and further information, apply to

SHewan, Tomes & Co.,  
General Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd November, 1906.

## Shipping—Steamers.

## HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

## PASSENGER SERVICE.

BY the new steamers "RHENANIA," "HAMBURG," and "HÖHENSTAUFEN." These steamers offer to the public the highest comfort yet attained in ocean travelling. They are especially built for the tropics with very large well ventilated cabins, amidships, lighted throughout by electricity, fans provided in each cabin. The berths are not arranged one above the other as it has been the fashion hitherto, but the staterooms closely resemble ordinary sleeping rooms on shore, the berths standing like beds at either side of the cabin. As a novelty, a number of cabins are provided for single passengers. These steamers call at NAPLES and PLYMOUTH. In addition to the above steamers, the "SILESIA" and "SCANDIA" carry first class passengers. Return Tickets issued at reduced Rates; through-tickets issued to NEW YORK via NAPLES, SOUTHAMPTON and HAMBURG.

## NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

## Outward.

## Homeward.

FOR THE STRAITS, COLOMBO,

ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID,

NAPLES, PLYMOUTH, HAVRE

AND HAMBURG.

C. FERD. LAEISZ ...23rd December.

ANDALUSIA .....3rd January.

HÖHENSTAUFEN ...11th January.

AMBRIA .....19th January.

SPEZIA .....25th January.

SILESIA .....8th February.

FOR NEW YORK.

VANDALIA .....5th January.

NUBIA .....29th January.

Hongkong, 18th December, 1906. [1138]

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND

YOKOHAMA.

SILESIA .....2nd January.

HABSBURG .....3rd March.

RHENANIA .....1st April.

Hongkong, 18th December, 1906. [1138]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLESBORO, ANTWERP  
AND LONDON.

THE Steamship

## "SALAZIE."

Captain Alland, will be despatched as above, on or about MONDAY, the 24th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Agent.

Hongkong, 18th December, 1906. [1138]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND

CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

## "ARRATOON APCAR."

Captain A. E. Gentles, will be despatched for the above Ports, on FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASOON & CO., LIMITED,

Agents.

Hongkong, 20th December, 1906. [1138]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

## "SEYDLITZ."

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo, will be forwarded, unless notice to the contrary be given before THURSDAY, the 20th of December, at 3 P.M.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 27th of December, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 27th instant, at 2.30 P.M.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 21st December, 1906. [1127]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

## "VITAL STRENGEN."

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo, will be forwarded, unless notice to the contrary be given before THURSDAY, the 20th of December, at 3 P.M.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 27th of December, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 27th instant, at 2.30 P.M.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

the Undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

## "BORNEO."

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 27th instant, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 21st December, 1906. [1140]

&lt;p

MAILS.

MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES  
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON,  
SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,  
COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA,  
ADEN, EGYPT, MAR-  
SEILLES, LONDON,  
HAVRE, BORDEAUX, MEDITERRANEAN, AND  
BLACK SEA PORTS.

## THE S.S. "POLYNESIEN."

Captain Broc will be despatched for  
MARSEILLES on TUESDAY, the 25th  
December, at 1 P.M.

Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading  
issued for above ports, and for Australia, with  
prompt transhipment at Colombo.

Cargo also booked for principal places in  
Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows:-

S.S. YARRA ..... 8th January, 1907.

S.S. SALAZIE ..... 22nd January.

S.S. OCEANIEN ..... 5th February.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,  
Agent.

Hongkong, 12th December, 1906.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL  
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA,  
INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRA-  
NEAN, ROME, PLYMOUTH  
AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA,  
PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMER-  
ICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

T H E Steamship

"DELHI."

Captain J. D. Andrews, R.N.R., carrying His Ma-  
jesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for  
BOMBAY, on SATURDAY, the 29th Decem-  
ber, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo  
to the above Ports in connection with the Compa-  
ny's S.S. Victoria, 6,500 tons, from Colombo,  
Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is  
secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France,  
and Tea for London (under arrangement)  
will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail  
steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and  
London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be  
conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. "Ced-  
onia," due in London on 9th February, 1907.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4  
P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and  
Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 19th December, 1906.

## NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

## BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

## BOSTON TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

Connecting at Tacoma with

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY  
COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR  
VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA,

VIA

MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Tons	Captain.	Sailing.
Plutus* ....	3,753	F.G. Purington	1st Dec.
Zyra* ....	4,417	G.V. Williams	9th Jan.
Shawmut* ....	6,006	E. V. Roberts	23rd Jan.
Hydrus* ....	3,753	J. Alwen	30th Jan.
Tremont* ....	9,060	T. W. Garlick	Cargo only.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION,  
ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC  
LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESS.

The twin-screw a.s. Shawmut and Tremont  
are fitted with very superior accommodation  
for first and second class passengers. The  
large size of these vessels ensures steadiness  
at sea. Electric fan in each room.

Barber shop and steam-laundry. Cargo  
carried in cold storage.

For further Information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,

General Agents.

Queen's Building.

Hongkong, 12th December, 1906.

## REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

TO NEW YORK,

VIA PORTS AND SUZU CANAL,

(With Liberty to Call at Malacca Coast).

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR NEW YORK.

S.S. "SATSUMA" ..... 19th January, 1907.

For freight and further information, apply  
to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,

Agents.

Hongkong, 12th December, 1906.

## ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE.

## PRIZE LIST.

## STANDARD I.B.

(Continued from page 5.)

F. Seio, general proficiency. C. Tchetchet-  
olki, reading and recitation. F. Tang, reading  
and religious knowledge. H. Ribeiro, penman-  
ship and Sunday attendance. Luis Pintos, re-  
ligious knowledge.

## 1ST. DIVISION.

C. Ross, general proficiency. A. Ramos,  
arithmetic and penmanship. G. Reich, reading  
and recitation. J. Ferdes, spelling and penman-  
ship. F. Antonio, reading. J. Lima, spelling.  
A. Castro, geography. J. M. Ribeiro, recitation.  
L. Xavier, religious knowledge. V. de G. Xavier,  
religious knowledge. A. Leon, general attend-  
ance. A. Coelho, general attendance. E. Botelho,  
Sunday attendance. J. Botelho, Sunday atten-  
dance.

## STANDARD I. (A)

J. Ros, general proficiency, object lesson and  
recitation. R. Hyndman, geography, object  
lesson and religious knowledge. L. Andrade,  
reading, spelling and religious knowledge.  
Sun Dia Cheong, drawing and penmanship.  
L. Hyndman, arithmetic. J. Pearson, reading.  
C. A. Leon, recitation. C. Loureiro, penman-  
ship. J. Lopez, geography. L. M. Ostorio,  
spelling. J. Barroardo, drawing. U. Santos,  
arithmetic.

## STANDARD II.

J. Pereira, general proficiency, geography,  
spelling, grammar, religious instruction, object  
lesson and recitation. L. Rabat, arithmetic,  
penmanship, drawing, vocal music and reli-  
gious knowledge. H. L. Reich, reading, geo-  
graphy, object lesson and recitation. S. Mar-  
gal, penmanship. V. Tuaron, arithmetic and  
drawing. C. Vas, reading and vocal music.  
H. Sequira, spelling and grammar.

## STANDARD III.

V. Gutierrez, general proficiency, English,  
arithmetic and hygiene. L. Ribeiro, object  
lesson, geography, arithmetic and hygiene. T.  
Baptista, vocal music and geography. Charles  
Ti, penmanship. F. Cruz, religious knowl-  
edge. Ed. Hyndman, reading. V. Rozario,  
spelling. J. Vales, object lesson. Kal Swan,  
drawing. L. Ribeiro, religious knowledge.  
Edgar Hyndman, reading. M. Pina, spell-  
ing. E. Botelho, English. Tam King Yee,  
arithmetic. S. B. Seto, vocal music.

## STANDARD IV.

F. Rozario, general proficiency, reading,  
mathematics and hygiene. M. Cochicuo, spell-  
ing and mathematics. N. Rozario, penman-  
ship and religious knowledge. V. Ferdes,  
reading. A. Hempe, spelling. I. Meyer,  
English and hygiene. C. Gardner, History of  
England. Go Kee, penmanship. F. Baptista,  
history of England. L. Gatacara, reading and  
drawing. J. Yau Loi, geography.

## STANDARD V.

J. Thuan, general proficiency, English and  
religious knowledge. P. Pravost, reading,  
dictation and English history. A. Wilson,  
reading, dictation and English history. J.  
Silver, hygiene and geography. Go Hiap,  
drawing. C. Sequeira, penmanship. Julio  
Silva, geography. J. Sousa, mathematics and  
English. J. Tavares, drawing. A. Canizares,  
penmanship. P. Hing Kee, hygiene. J.  
Matos, religious knowledge.

## STANDARD VI.

C. Sequeira, general proficiency, arithmetic,  
English, history, English, and geography. F.  
Lopes, arithmetic, English history, geography,  
hygiene. M. Sternberg, scripture. E. Marques,  
Scripture. F. Laurel, mathematics. P. O'Brien,  
drawing.

## STANDARD VII.

F. M. G. Ostorio, general proficiency, English,  
hygiene and book-keeping. P. Tsui Yan Sau,  
mathematics, geography, drawing and arith-  
metic. B. Vieira, English history. L. Lauret,  
book-keeping. Shorthand (senior division); C.  
Sequeira, F. M. G. Ostorio, L. Vapuoso, Short-  
hand (junior division); J. Atsosio, P. Tsui Yan  
Sau, French; John Souza, Isidor Mayer. Type-  
writing; R. Garcia, J. Go Hiap.

## CHINESE SECTION.

STANDARD I.B.

L. Ni Vick, reading, spelling, geography and  
object lesson. Yeung Po Nam, arithmetic, geo-  
graphy and object lesson. Lo Tsung Heung,  
Chinese. Shing Yau, penmanship. Lam Si  
Ping, Chinese. Chan Cam Fook, spelling.  
Lau Fook Gun, reading.

## STANDARD I.A.

Im Yam, general proficiency, geography and  
spelling. Ho Su Keen, Chinese and penman-  
ship. Kong Sack, arithmetic, geography and  
Chinese. Kwong Ming, reading and spelling.  
Hee Long, reading. Ping Hing, arithmetic.  
Ham Sing, object lesson. Wong Kwong, pen-  
manship. Cheng Sing, object lesson.

## STANDARD II.

Wai Wing Ying, general proficiency, gram-  
mar, object lesson, Chinese and geography.  
Chau Pui Yam, reading and geography. Yan  
Ng, arithmetic, object lesson and reading. Lo  
Sun Fan, penmanship. Tang Lin Chee,  
penmanship and drawing. Lau Yik Keung, pen-  
manship. Lau Foo, Chinese. Fung Shei Pol,  
grammar.

## STANDARD III.

Wong Kow, reading, spelling, geography and  
penmanship. Ma Fun, spelling, grammar,  
arithmetic, and object lesson. Lum Fung  
Kwan, reading, object lesson, and drawing.  
Yeung Hong Cheong, grammar, geography,  
penmanship and hygiene. Wong On Kwong, arith-  
metic. Wong On Chang, drawing and  
vocal music. Fung Ping, vocal music. Chan  
Selim, Chinese.

BIRMINGHAM, Plymouth, Wick, and Penzance  
all have free libraries for the blind.

CHRISTIANITY is estimated to have 358 million  
followers; Buddhism, 340 millions.

James Hogg, the Ettrick shepherd, taught him  
to read at the age of twenty-six.

## Shipping.

## Arrivals.

C. Fern, Latini, Ger. s.s. 17th, Dr. Mavrikis,  
21st Dec.—Shanghai 18th Dec. Ballast—  
H. A. L.

Kwangts, Ch. s.s. 14th, P. Lincoln, 22nd  
Dec.—Shanghai 19th Dec. Gen. C. M.  
S. N. Co.

Haimann, Br. s.s. 63, A. J. Robson, 22nd Dec.,  
Takao 20th Dec. Coal—L. & Co.

Kaitong, Br. s.s. 650, H. Finlayson, 22nd Dec.,  
Cebu and Illoilo 18th Dec. Sugar and  
Hemp—B. & S.

Tientin, Br. s.s. 1,217, Monkman, 22nd Dec.,  
Colombia 13th Dec. Rice, S. Stanton,  
22nd Dec.—Manila 19th Dec.

Maryland, U.S. cruiser, 13,500, R. R. Legersos,  
2nd Dec.—Manila 19th Dec.

Pennsylvania, U.S. cruiser, 13,500, T. C. M.  
Gean, U.S.N., 22nd Dec.—Manila 19th Dec.

Tsien, Br. s.s. 1,340, Somersville, 21st Dec.—  
Manila 18th Dec. Ballast—B. & S.

Telemachus, Br. s.s. 1,310, D. P. Campbell, 21st  
Dec.—Saigon 16th Dec. Rice, Meal and  
Gen.—N. Y. K.

Taku Maru, Jap. ss. 1,708, N. Vahagi, 21st  
Dec.—Kobe 21st Dec. and Moji 2th,

Matches and Gen.—Yed Hing Tai.

Tean, Br. s.s. 1,340, Somersville, 21st Dec.—  
Manila 18th Dec. Ballast—B. & S.

Telescopus, Br. s.s. 1,479, D. P. Campbell, 21st  
Dec.—Europe via Singapore 15th Dec.

Tenglo Maru, Jap. ss. 1,670, Wm. McBride, 18th  
Dec.—Manila 15th Dec. Ballast—Order.

Prince George, Br. s.s. 472, A. R. Anderson,  
18th Oct.—Manila 26th Sept. Old Iron—  
Order.

DOCK RETURNS.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPoa DOCKS.

U.S.S. Pathfinder ..... at Kowloon Dock.

Hengham ..... " "

Hulchow ..... " "

Chengshing ..... " "

Montagle ..... " "

Frondes ..... " "

Sir Wm. Jervois ..... " "

Kwaischow ..... " "

Y. de Aldecoa ..... " "

Germania ..... " "

Sanchang ..... " "

Korea ..... " "

Chipping ..... " "

S. P. Hitchcock ..... " "

Amigo ..... " "

Kwan Fung ..... " "

Felrich ..... " "

Fausang ..... " "

Azuro ..... " "

Passenger arrived.

Per Kwantung, from Shanghai—Mr. Cureem,

Master E

## Institutions.

BEAR IN MIND

THAT THE "BEAR" BRAND

IS

PURE SWISS MILK.

Ask your Storekeeper for it. Take no other.

1. Unsweetened Condensed Milk.

2. Natural Milk Sterilized—not Condensed.

3. Sterilized PURE CREAM, contains 25% Butterfat.

4. B.A.C. Chocolate and Milk in liquid form.

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.  
HIGHEST AWARDS.ADOPTED IN NAVAL AND  
MILITARY HOSPITALS.

THE BERNERSE ALPS MILK CO.

Stalden, Switzerland.

Agents for South China: F. BLACKHEAD &amp; CO.

Hongkong, 20th December, 1906.

[1222]

NOTE, WRITING AND BOOK  
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BY THE QUIRE OR REAM.

The Celebrated Wiggins Teape & Co.'s "3009"  
Bank Wove (Blue and Cream).

T. H. Saunders's Handmade Papers.

Note and Letter Papers, with Envelopes to  
match, in boxes.

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WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,OF  
LONDON, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA,  
ESTABLISHED 1815.

	One Case.	One Case.	
	Qts.	Pts.	
COGNAC	821.50	—	
"	19.00	—	
"	16.00	—	
WHISKY, PALL MALL	19.00	—	
JOHN. WALKER	12.00	—	
" C. P. & CO'S SPECIAL BLEND	10.00	—	
PORT WINE, INVALIDS	19.00	—	
" DOURO	13.00	—	
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BENEDICTINE, D.O.M.	38.50	40.50	

THE ABOVE EXCLUSIVELY SHIPPED TO

SIEMSEN & CO.,  
HONGKONG AGENTS.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1906.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.							
STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT REVERSE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF SHARES OUTSTANDING, BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.
<b>RANKS.</b>							
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	50,000	\$125	\$125	{ \$1,000,000 \$10,350,000 \$20,000 \$21,735 \$150,000	\$1,712,472	{ \$1.15/- @ Ex. 7/1 = \$16.47 for first half-year \$1.15/- for year ended 31st Dec. 1906	58 %
National Bank of China, Limited	90,925	\$7	\$6	{ \$1,675,000 \$2,000,000 \$150,000	\$94,099	\$2 (London 3/5) for 1903	547
<b>MARINE INSURANCES.</b>							
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$150	\$50	{ \$1,100,000 \$1,100,000 \$1,500,000	\$23,638	\$20 for 1905	69 %
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	\$15	\$5	{ \$1,100,000 \$1,100,000 \$1,500,000	Tls. 185,519	{ Final of 7/6 making 15/- for year ended 30th June 1906	0 %
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	10,000	\$150	\$100	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,531,151 \$1,532,844	\$2,702,271	Interim div. of \$30 for 1905	48 %
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$60	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000	\$508,334	\$12 and \$3 special dividend for 1904	84 %
<b>FIRE INSURANCES.</b>							
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$80	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,200,000 \$1,200,000	\$344,898	\$6 for 1904	61 %
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$150	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,200,000 \$1,200,000	\$422,018	\$25 for 1904	78 %
<b>SHIPPING.</b>							
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,200,000 \$1,200,000	\$6,563	\$1.1 for 1905	7 %
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,200,000 \$1,200,000	\$120,418	\$25 for year ended 30th June 1906	62 %
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,200,000 \$1,200,000	\$5,464	\$1 for 1st half-year 1906	73 %
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,200,000 \$1,200,000	\$2,412	10/- @ Ex. 2/1 = \$16.47 for 1906	55 %
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,200,000 \$1,200,000	Tls. 23,156	Interim div. of Tls. 21/- for 1906	9 %
Do. (Preference)	100,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,200,000 \$1,200,000	\$107,815	Interim div. of Tls. 21/- (Coupon No. 6) for 1905	61 %
Shell Transport and Trading Company, Limited	100,000	\$1	\$1	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,200,000 \$1,200,000	\$105,000	\$1.50 for year ending 30th June 1906	4 %
Star Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,200,000 \$1,200,000	\$18	\$1.50 for year ending 30th June 1906	44 %
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,200,000 \$1,200,000	Tls. 13,013	Interim div. of Tls. 2 account 1906	88 %
<b>REFINERIES.</b>							
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$800,000 \$800,000 \$800,000	\$109,914	Final of \$15 making \$21 for 1905	104 %
Liaon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$800,000 \$800,000 \$800,000	Tls. 132,588	\$1 for 1905	5 %
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ \$800,000 \$800,000 \$800,000	Tls. 8,935	Final of \$18 for year ending 30th June 1906	5 %
<b>MINING.</b>							
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	100,000	\$12	\$12	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$12,546	Final of \$1/- (No. 7) making 2/- for year ended 28th June	7 %
Oriental Consolidated Mining Company, Limited	100,000	G. \$10	G. \$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	G. \$909,050	Interim of 50 cents for account 1906	10 %
Kaub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	50,000	\$12	\$12	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,875	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents	100 %
<b>DOCKS, WHARVES &amp; GODOWNS.</b>							
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$70,000 \$70,000 \$70,000	\$8,915	\$2 for 1905	43 %
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	40,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$50,000 \$50,000 \$50,000	\$20,040	50 for a/c 1906	64 %
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$49,500 \$49,500 \$49,500	\$392,087	\$6 for first half-year ending 30th June	84 %
New Amoy Dock Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$88,000 \$88,000 \$88,000	\$2,221	\$1 for 1905	63 %
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	15,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Tls. 1,935	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 8 for 1905/6	74 %
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	32,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ \$1,48,210 \$1,48,210 \$1,48,210	Tls. 57,065	Interim div. of Tls. 8 on account 1906	6 %
Yangtze Wharf and Godown Company, Limited	2,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ \$1,00,000 \$1,00,000 \$1,00,000	Tls. 5,668	Tls. 18 for 1905	8 %
<b>LANDS, HOTELS &amp; BUILDINGS.</b>							
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ none \$30,000 \$30,000	none	First year	...
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	20,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$30,000 \$30,000 \$30,000	\$8,418	\$3 for year ended 30th June	10 %
Central Stores, Limited	6,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$30,000 \$30,000 \$30,000	\$4,719	\$2.40 on \$12 for 1905	138 %
Do. (new issue)	24,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$30,000 \$30,000 \$30,000	...	7 % on \$78 for 1905	...
Do. (Founders')	123	\$15	\$15	{ \$30,000 \$30,000 \$30,000	...	None	...
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$648,971 \$648,971 \$648,971	\$10,057	\$5 for first half-year for 1906	9 %
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$19,073 \$19,073 \$19,073	\$67,839	Interim div. of \$33 account 1906	61 %
Hotel des Colonies Company, Limited	9,000	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	{ \$19,073 \$19,073 \$19,073	Tls. 1,935	Final of 6 %—10 % for 1905	168 %
Hotel Metropole Company, Limited	2,000	\$100	\$100	{ none \$4,000 \$4,000	\$4,000	Final of \$6 making \$10	21 %
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	100,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$20,000 \$20,000 \$20,000	\$5,070	80 cents for 1905	72 %
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	\$574	\$2 for 1905	61 %
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	12,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ \$18,000 \$18			